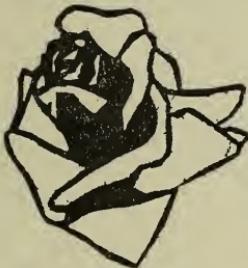




Oho
**ROSE
SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1937**

MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONTARIO
M1L 1Z8

YEAR BOOK
OF
THE ROSE SOCIETY
OF ONTARIO
1937



THE MACOOMB PRESS
TORONTO

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DOUBLOONS, H. SET.
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Foreword

The 1937 Edition of the Year Book goes forward with the sincere hope of the Editor and the Directors that it will prove to be both interesting and helpful to the members. Once again the co-operation of the members is urged with respect to the preparation of the next Edition. We invite suggestions of subjects which our readers desire to have discussed as well as accounts of Rose observations and experiences which are unusual, or which might be considered of interest to others.

We desire to express our gratitude to those contributors who have assisted with articles. We also wish to express, on behalf of the Society, our appreciation of the generosity of our friends, Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, of Winona, Ont., who have presented the coloured illustrations which appear in succeeding pages. It is our privilege and pleasure once again to acknowledge gratefully the assistance rendered by Mr. Courtney Page, Honorary Secretary of The National Rose Society, who has kindly permitted the reproduction of Mr. G. M. Taylor's excellent article entitled "Unsuitable Positions for Roses."

In conclusion, we direct the attention of the members to the advertisements appearing in this volume, and urge them to give their patronage to those advertisers without whose support the publication of this Year Book would not be possible.

THE EDITOR.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Rose Society of Ontario was held in the Botany Building of the University of Toronto on Thursday, December 3rd, 1936, at 8.15 p.m.

A large attendance of the members and friends of the Society was present.

Colonel A. E. Nash, First Vice-President of the Society, was Chairman of the Meeting.

Minutes of Annual Meeting, December 4th, 1935

The Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on Wednesday, December 4th, 1935, on Motion of Mr. J. S. Hall, seconded by Mr. P. H. Mitchell, were taken as read.

Report of President for Year 1936

Mr. A. J. Webster, President of the Society, presented his Annual Report, as follows:—

"At the outset I desire on behalf of the Society to express to Professor R. B. Thomson of the Department of Botany, University of Toronto, my sincere appreciation of his courtesy in once again making it possible for us to hold our Annual Meeting in this commodious auditorium. I assure him that we are grateful indeed for the privilege thus extended.

The past season has been an unusual one in several respects. In April and early May the prospects appeared most promising for a satisfactory Rose season, but a severe frost in mid-May did much damage to the new and tender foliage in many gardens, the direct result being a delay in the appearance of the first crop of bloom in affected areas. Notwithstanding this adverse circumstance the bloom was both abundant and excellent until the advent of the unprecedented heat wave early in July. The late-blooming climbers and the second crop Hybrid Teas suffered severely from the extreme heat and the roses of all classes did not really recover from the check thus administered until about the first of September when copious rains produced much new growth. The autumn crop of bloom was of good quality and was freely produced although the season terminated in mid-October—much too early. One of the outstanding features of the past season was the relative absence of

Black-spot in the majority of gardens, and this I attribute largely to the more intelligent, thorough, and conscientious application of preventive fungicides in the early portion of the season.

The Society's fortunes have fluctuated within somewhat narrow limits, and before the Society can be expected to function comfortably, to extend and improve the services rendered to members, or, perhaps, even maintain the present services, the membership must be restored to the figure which prevailed prior to the disastrous winter of 1933-1934. Some slight improvement in the membership over the figures of 1935 is to be noted, but the fact must be recognized that the revenue forthcoming from membership fees with the membership at its present level is insufficient to defray the cost of operating. The answer to the problem, therefore, is obvious. You will receive shortly a letter outlining a plan for increasing the revenue from this source, and upon its receipt I earnestly request that you act upon it without delay

The Year Book appeared in its usual form, and, I am happy to state, was self-sustaining, the revenue from advertising having been sufficient to meet the cost of the publication.

The Rose Show, while successful in most respects, resulted in a financial loss slightly in excess of \$100.00, and it is evident that serious consideration must be given to the proposal now before the Directors of transferring the Show to less expensive quarters. I am not in a position at the moment to reveal the details of the plan under consideration, but, if adopted, you will be advised in due course.

The lecture held in the Royal York in April last was well attended and much interest was displayed by the audience in the addresses delivered on that occasion.

The bulletins have been continued although reduced to three in number because of their cost. We hope the time will not be far distant when we shall again be in a position to issue six bulletins per year.

It is with sincere regret that I record the death in October last of Mr. Charles Phillips, one of your Directors.

In conclusion, I desire to thank those of my fellow-Directors who have been active and self-sacrificing during the past year in attending to the Society's affairs. In this connection I particularly desire to thank Mr. P. L. Whytock, who assumed the Chairmanship of the Exhibition Committee on short notice in June last, and whose whole-hearted co-operation has been a source of inspiration to me. I would be recreant in my duty, also, if I were to omit paying tribute to Mr. J. M. Philp, our efficient and conscientious Secretary, whose loyal co-operation and devotion to duty merit the highest praise."

Financial Report

Colonel A. E. Nash presented the financial report for the year ending November 30th, 1936, which was adopted on Motion of Mr. P. L. Whytock, seconded by Mr. A. A. Gow, as follows:—

"As Chairman of your Finance Committee, it has been customary for me to make a few remarks regarding the financial position of your Society and to present a summary of the financial operations. To this end I have prepared—

- (a) A statement of the funds which the Society now has available towards meeting its outstanding debts, and
- (b) A comparative statement of the receipts and payments for the five years ended 30th November, 1936, and for budget of the year just ended.

The position shown by these statements is unfortunately not a happy one. At 30th November, 1936, the Society owed on outstanding accounts, \$320.41. To meet this it had in cash in current account only \$14.51, and there were accounts receivable of \$75.50, leaving a deficit after collecting all the receivables of \$230.40. The Society also has available in the reserve fund a balance of \$63.08—this fund was set aside from life membership fees in the hope of establishing a permanent reserve which would not be used for meeting ordinary expenses.

The underlying cause of our difficulties is clearly shown in the comparative statement of Receipts and Payments. In 1932 the income totalled \$2,808.54. In the following years it has been:—

1933.....	\$2,318.88
1934 (in which year no show was held)	1,307.39
1935.....	1,708.41
1936.....	1,531.75

Membership fees have dropped from \$1,173.50 in 1932 to \$679.00 in 1936, and it is only to be expected that other revenues will decline in proportion. A large attendance at the Annual Show and a financially profitable Year Book must depend on a strong membership.

Fortunately the decline in membership appears to be arrested; the fees collected from ordinary members were only \$10.00 less than last year, and this speaks well indeed for the efforts of the Membership Committee. With improved business conditions generally it should be possible to increase our membership substantially, and it is only in this way that the Society can continue to carry on the useful work which it has been doing for so many years.

May I again ask your active co-operation with the Membership Committee to this end."

Appointment of Auditors

On Motion of Mr. D. C. Patton, seconded by Mrs. Gow, Mr. G. C. T. Pemberton and Mr. L. A. Winter were reappointed Auditors for the year 1937.—Carried.

Report of Nominating Committee

On Motion of Mr. P. L. Whytock, seconded by Mr. A. A. Gow, and Carried, the Report of the Nominating Committee for the election of Directors for the year 1937 was accepted. The following were elected Directors for the year 1937:—Mr. S. B. Brush, Mr. E. F. Collins, Mr. C. W. Cruickshank, Mrs. A. A. Gow, Mr. John Jennings, K.C., Mr. J. G. Beare, Miss M. R. Sutton, Mr. P. H. Mitchell, Col. A. E. Nash, Mr. D. C. Patton, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Mr. J. E. Sampson, Mr. Leon Smith, Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Mr. John R. Walsh, Mr. A. J. Webster, Miss H. A. Webster, Col. Hugh A. Rose.

Addresses

Mr. P. H. Mitchell introduced the two speakers of the evening, Prof. A. H. Tomlinson, who spoke on Hybrid Polyanthus, and Mr. A. J. Webster, who spoke on "Modern Climbers." Both addresses were beautifully illustrated. The speakers were suitably thanked by Mr. P. H. Mitchell.

J. M. PHILP,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT, NOVEMBER 30th, 1936**RECEIPTS**

Membership (Ordinary).....	\$584.00
Sustaining Membership.....	70.00
Life Membership.....	25.00
Special Donation.....	10.00
Exhibition.....	356.46
Exchange remitted.....	.07
Advertising.....	457.99
Test Garden.....	25.03
Prize Fund Donations.....	146.00
Entry Fees.....	32.50
	—————\$1,737.05
Balance from Year 1935.....	23.57
	—————\$1,760.62

PAYMENTS

Postage.....	\$ 57.00
Annual Meeting.....	28.00
Honorarium.....	205.00
Sundries.....	43.16
Advertising.....	180.27
Bulletins.....	57.74
Test Garden.....	50.00
Year Book.....	456.31
Spring Meeting.....	20.00
Exhibition.....	628.92
Stationery.....	19.71
	—————\$1,746.11
Balance on hand	14.51
	—————\$1,760.62

Audited, December 1st, 1936.

L. A. WINTER,
 G. C. T. PEMBERTON,
 Auditors.

REPORT OF THE TEST GARDEN COMMITTEE

The unusual weather conditions, including frost, intense heat and drought, which characterized the growing season of 1936—and from which the majority of our gardens suffered—also affected the Society's Test Garden at Guelph. After a favourable start the new foliage was badly damaged by frost in mid-May, and, as a consequence, the first crop of bloom was delayed about two weeks. A few plants suffered so severely that they failed entirely to make a complete recovery. In the midst of the first blooming period the wave of intense heat descended upon us, and, of course, throughout its duration no representative blooms were in evidence. The extreme heat was followed by a period of drought extending up to the end of August but abundant rainfall in early September resulted in the production of new growth and a fair amount of bloom. These, then, were the conditions under which the Judging Committee was expected to determine the merits of the Rose novelties under observation. Judged by the standards usually applied it was felt that none of the varieties under test were deserving of awards, but it was decided that some allowance must be made for the abnormal and difficult season, and that varieties which succeeded in making a reasonably good impression probably would excel under the more favourable conditions of the average season.

The Committee made two official inspections of the Test Garden, viz., on 28th June and 20th September, and in addition thereto access was had to the performance records maintained by Mr. R. H. Keith who was in daily contact with the Roses. After much consideration it was decided that no variety on a strict basis of performance was entitled to the Gold Medal award, but Certificates of Merit were awarded to the originators of the undermentioned varieties:

Crimson Glory, H.T. (Kordes).—A deep crimson Rose of moderate size, excellent form and powerful Damask fragrance. The plants appear to be of fair vigour and the foliage was free from disease. The rich colour was well-maintained, showing no indication of blue tints.

Matador, H.T. (Van Rossem).—Another dark crimson variety, the blooms being somewhat loosely formed but with excellent colour and rich fragrance. The plants were bushy

and symmetrical in growth habit, and the texture of the foliage was hard, there being no evidence of disease. This variety should become popular as a bedding Rose.

Seedling—unnamed—(Grootendorst).—A vigorous and healthy plant, and very free-blooming. The blooms carry the ideal Ophelia shape and are a soft apricot-fawn in colour. An outstanding feature of this Rose is its extremely sweet, honey-like scent.

It is probable that under normal conditions these varieties might have earned the higher award, and that still others would have been deserving of recognition, but under the circumstances the Committee felt impelled to exercise restraint.

HUGH A. ROSE,
Chairman.

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, 1936

By The Editor

The Society's Twenty-Second Annual Rose Show was held on Wednesday, 24th June, in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, and, while no new records were established with respect to either attendance or number of competitive entries, yet the former exceeded slightly the figure of 1935. The average quality of bloom displayed was quite up to the usual standard but the volume was somewhat affected by the frost of mid-May which delayed the appearance of bloom in many gardens, particularly those in the more northerly locations. The reduction in the number of entries from the owners of frost-bitten gardens, however, was to a great extent compensated for from the display standpoint by the magnificent effort of our staunch supporter, Col. Hugh A. Rose, of Welland, as well as by Mrs. J. E. Cohoe and Mr. E. W. Tyrrell, also of Welland; Mr. Henry Bertram of Dundas, widely recognized as the dean of Ontario Rose growers; Mr. A. D. Heward of Oakville, and Mr. Walter Moore of Hamilton. Their entries were supplemented by those of Mrs. G. A. Reid, Mrs. A. Alan Gow, Miss Olive Brush, Mrs. C. H. Hilbert, Mrs. E. O. Vloebergh, Mrs. William Bow, Mrs. W. J. Wayling, Messrs. J. W. Dance, A. H. Lawton, J. B. McKechnie, J. G. Beare, D. C. Patton, J. R. Grimshaw, C. H. Patchett, R. O. Bedford, J. E. Brayley, R. F. Crawford,

A. J. Webster and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Nash, all of Toronto and its vicinity. It was indeed a pleasure to welcome back to the ranks of exhibitors our old friend, Mr. A. D. Heward, after an absence of several years from competition.

Naturally, Col. Rose carried off the lion's share of the awards, including the P. H. Mitchell Trophy for the Best Rose in the Show, the Harry Oakes Sweepstakes Challenge Trophy, and the Rose Bowl presented by Mrs. Campbell Reaves in Class 56. The entries of Col. Rose were clearly entitled to all the honours awarded them from the standpoint both of high quality of bloom and masterly staging. We believe that keener competition in many of the classes would add materially to the interest of both exhibitors and visitors, and we are also aware that no one would welcome this competition more heartily than would Col. Rose himself. We urge, therefore, all the smaller growers to have no hesitation in exhibiting at the 1937 Rose Show in Hamilton, even if they make only one entry each. It is our desire to make the Rose Show an example in co-operative effort and to this end we invite the active participation of every member within travelling distance of Hamilton.

We are indebted to the following friends who staged fine non-competitive displays of Roses, all of which added substantially to the effectiveness of the colourful spectacle: Parks Department, City of Toronto; Mr. Henry Bertram, Dundas, Ont.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, Winona; Messrs. Sheridan Nurseries, Limited, Clarkson; and The Dale Estate Limited, Brampton. The orchestra platform was effectively screened by an artistic arrangement of delphiniums from the nurseries of Messrs. E. D. Smith & Sons, Limited, while the palms and bay trees used for decorative purposes were kindly loaned for the occasion by the Parks Department of the City of Toronto by consent of Commissioner C. E. Chambers.

The judging arrangements were in the capable hands of Mrs. J. Lockie Wilson whose experience, tact and foresight were potent factors in ensuring the smooth operation of this department of the day's activities.

Music furnished by a string ensemble under the direction of Mr. J. Stanley St. John added materially to the enjoyment of the visitors who thronged the huge Banquet Hall of the Royal York Hotel throughout the early evening, and the gala event was brought to a conclusion with the auction sale of the blooms. In this connection we desire to pay tribute to

the capabilities of Mr. H. Napier Moore who acted as auctioneer, and who succeeded in maintaining lively interest on the part of the crowd in attendance until the last bloom had been sold.

Much credit is due to Mr. P. L. Whytock and the various members of his Exhibition Committee for the efficient manner in which the 1936 Rose Show was conducted. Let us all rally to the support of Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee for the current year, and establish new records at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on 23rd June next.

NATIONAL GARDEN SCHEME

The members of the Society are reminded of the forthcoming series of visits to gardens of interest arranged by the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The arrangement is designated "The National Garden Scheme," and a programme giving full information is available upon application to The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 186 Beverley Street, Toronto. A small admission fee will be charged, the proceeds going to The Canadian National Institute for the Blind.



GLOAMING, H. T.
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THE SUMMER EXHIBITION PRIZE LIST, 1937

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
PROFESSIONAL COMMERCIAL (INDOOR ROSES)			
Note.—All blooms in competition in Class 1, to be one pinch.	\$8.00	\$5.00	\$2.00
Class			
1. Vase of 25 Roses, any variety.....			
2. Vase of 50 Roses, any variety.....			
RETAIL FLORISTS' SPECIAL			
3. Bridal Bouquet, not less than 24 or more than 36 Roses. Any foliage may be used.	Do.		
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)			
4. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count. Open to Civic, Community and Government Gardens and to Horticultural Societies in the Province of Ontario.	Challenge Trophy, Dunlop & Son, Ltd.	Silver Medal The R.S. of O.	Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.
PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses)			
5. Display of Roses on table covering approximately 30 square feet, arrangement to count in judging.	Challenge Trophy, Major H. B. Burgoyne	Do.	Do.
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL (Outdoor Roses)			
6. Twelve blooms, H.T.'s, separate varieties, correctly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Silver Gilt Medal, The R.S.O.	\$2.00	Diploma
7. Twenty-four blooms, correctly named, not less than six varieties, H.T. or H.P., shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Do.	\$3.00	Do.
8. Exhibit of Roses, not more than 36 or fewer than 12 blooms or sprays of any kind, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	T. J. Moore Memorial Challenge Cup	\$3.00	Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES
9. Forty-eight H.P.'s, 48 H.T.'s, or 48 Teas, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Challenge Cup, S. McCredy & Son \$3.00.....
OPEN (Outdoor Roses)	\$2.00.....
10. Ten Sprays of Climbing Roses (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s, or T.'s excluded), to be shown in vases.	\$2.00.....
11. Ten Cream or White Roses to be shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy, Kents, Limited Paul B. Sanders Memorial Trophy Bronze Medal
12. Exhibit of New Roses, not over 5 years in commerce, correctly and legibly named, shown in individual vases. To qualify, blooms of at least 6 distinct varieties must be shown. Date of introduction not to be prior to 1932.	Do.
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)	Do.
HYBRID PERPETUALS	Do.
31. Twelve H.P.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	Ella Baines Memorial Challenge Cup \$3.00.....
14. Six H.P.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	\$3.00.....
15. Six H.P.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	\$3.00.....
16. Six H.P.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in R.S.O. boxes.	\$3.00.....
AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses)	Do.
HYBRID PERPETUALS	Do.
17. Three H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....
18. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$3.00.....
	\$1.00.....
	\$2.00.....
	\$1.00.....
	\$1.00.....

CLASSES	PRIZES
NOVICE CLASS (OUTDOOR ROSES). Note 19. Six H.P.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	:A novice is an amateur who has never exhibited roses before. \$3.00.....\$2.00.....\$1.00
SEMI-AMATEUR (Outdoor Roses) HYBRID TEAS	\$3.00.....
20. Twelve H.T.'s, not less than six varieties, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, Fred. A. Kent \$3.00.....
21. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	Challenge Cup, The Can. Bank of Commerce (Three year Challenge) \$2.00.....
22. Six H.T.'s, Red, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	Challenge Trophy Miss Vera McCann \$3.00.....
23. Six H.T.'s, Pink, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....
24. Six H.T.'s, White or Cream, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....
25. Six H.T.'s, Yellow, correctly and legibly named, shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....
AMATEUR CLASSES (Outdoor Roses)	Diploma
(Amateurs may compete in any of the preceding classes, except the Novice Class 19.)	Do.
26. Three H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in a vase.	\$1.00.....
27. Six H.T.'s, one or more varieties shown in a vase.	\$2.00.....
28. Twelve H.T.'s, one or more varieties, shown in vases, not necessary to be named.	\$3.00.....
29. Twelve H.T.'s, correctly and legibly named, shown in vases.	\$3.00.....
	\$1.00.....
	\$2.00.....
	\$2.00.....

CLASSES	PRIZES
30. Specimen Bloom, any type other than Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Challenge Trophy, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burden \$1.00
31. Specimen Bloom, Hybrid Perpetual, shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. Trophy \$1.00
NOVICE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses). Note:—A novice is an amateur who has never exhibited roses before.	
HYBRID TEAS	
32. Six H.T.'s, any color but Pink, shown in a vase	\$3.00
33. Six H.T.'s, Pink, any variety, shown in a vase	\$3.00
34. Specimen Bloom, H.T., shown in a vase, length of stem and foliage to be taken into consideration.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$1.00
SPECIAL NOVICE CLASS (For the Small Gardens)	
35. Exhibit of Roses, H.P. or H.T., shown in vases, exhibitor not to have over 30 bushes in his garden.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes \$3.00
DECORATIVE CLASSES (Outdoor Roses) (Open to all members except commercial growers and florists).	
36. Most beautiful basket of Roses, 20 minimum, 30 maximum.	W. B. Burgoyne Memorial Trophy \$3.00
37. Roses to be arranged in a vase or bowl, not less than six varieties and not more than twelve blooms, any kind but Ramblers.	Lady Kemp Memorial Trophy \$3.00
38. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Red, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Royal York Hotel Challenge Trophy \$3.00
39. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Yellow, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy The Hon. George S. Henry \$3.00

CLASSES	PRIZES
40. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Pink, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy Sir Edward W. Beatty \$3.00
41. Bowl or Vase of H.T.'s, Cream or White, not fewer than 9 or more than 15 blooms, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy The Hon. W. D. Ross \$3.00
42. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Silver Medal, The R.S. of O. \$2.00
43. Bowl or Vase of Climbing or Rambler Roses, any color but Pink (Climbing H.P.'s, H.T.'s and T.'s excluded), arrangement to count.	Do. \$2.00
44. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha Roses, single, arrangement to count.	Do. \$2.00
45. Bowl or Vase of Polyantha Roses, double or semi-double, arrangement to count.	Prize Presented by Senator Frank P. O'Connor \$2.00
46. Basket of Roses, any size, arrangement to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, Ellis Bros. Ltd. \$3.00
47. Small Basket of Roses, not to be higher or longer than 15 inches, including blooms.	Challenge Trophy, Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash, M.C. \$3.00
48. Small Decoration of Roses (suitable for a 5 o'clock tea table or tea tray) to be arranged in a small vase or bowl, artistic arrangement and bloom to be considered.	Challenge Trophy, F. Barry Hayes \$3.00
49. Bowl or Vase of Single Roses, arrangement to count.	\$5.00 \$3.00
50. Most Beautiful Basket of Red Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, Col. H. A. Rose \$3.00
51. Most Beautiful Basket of Pink Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	Challenge Trophy, King Edward Hotel \$3.00
52. Most Beautiful Basket of Yellow Roses, any size, arrangement to count.	American Rose Society's Silver Medal \$2.00
53. Gentleman's Boutonniere	Diploma \$1.00

CLASSES		PRIZES	
54. Dinner Table Decoration, Roses only, must be grown by exhibitor, any foliage, flower receptacles to be supplied by the exhibitor, uniform tables and linen supplied by The R.S. of O. Service for 8 persons provided by Birks-Ellis-Ryrie. Entries in this class must be sent to Mr. C.W. Cruickshank, 365 Glengrove Ave. W., Toronto, at least three days previous to the show.	Roseholme Challenge Trophy, Mrs. Walter H. Lyon	\$3.00	\$2.00
	SPECIAL CLASSES (Open to all members except commercial growers and florists.)		
55. Specimen Rose with the finest fragrance	Silver Medal	\$2.00	\$1.00
56. Six fragrant Red Roses, H.T. or H.P., any variety, shown in a vase.	The R. S. of O. Rose Bowl, Mrs. Campbell Reaves	\$3.00	\$2.00
NOTE:—The above two classes to be judged on a basis of 60 points for fragrance, and 40 points for color, form, substance, stem, foliage and condition.			
	SPECIAL CLASS (OPEN TO AMATEUR WOMEN MEMBERS)		
57. Best Vase of Roses, must be grown and exhibited by a woman.	Challenge Trophy, Mrs. P. A. Thomson	\$3.00	\$2.00
BEST ROSE IN THE SHOW To be selected from any entry.	Challenge Trophy, P. H. Mitchell		
	SWEEEPSTAKES PRIZE Winner of the highest aggregate score of points		
	SPECIAL CLASSES Open Only to New Members Joining the Society in 1937.		
58. Specimen Bloom, H.T., any variety	Challenge Trophy, Harry Oakes		
			Bronze Medal, The R.S. of O.
			Diploma

CLASSES	PRIZES		
	Do.	Do.	Do.
59. Specimen Bloom, H.P., any variety.....	\$5.00.....	\$3.00.....	\$2.00.....
60. Bowl of Roses, any type or variety, not fewer than 9 blooms or sprays and not exceeding 15, arrangement to be considered.			

For purposes of this Show an Amateur is defined as a person who does not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivates Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a laborer.

A Novice is an Amateur who has never exhibited roses before.

In all classes except Numbers 3 and 54 Rose foliage only is to be used.

For purposes of this Show Pernetianas are regarded as Hybrid Teas.

The use of wire or other artificial supports in the Decorative Classes is prohibited.

Prizes will not be awarded unless exhibits are considered worthy.

All exhibits must be staged by 12.00 p.m., in order that the judges may proceed with their work.

All roses must be grown by Exhibitor with the exception of Class 3:

Exhibitors must leave the room at or before the commencement of judging and must not re-enter until the completion of judging.

NOTE:—The Exhibition Committee provides holders and vases; also uniform labels where the classes must be named, but if you are showing roses in baskets or bowls you must provide your own, leaving them, with your Exhibit, until the Show is over in the evening. Only Rose Foliage is allowed.

NOTE:—The R.S.O. boxes, to be used in several classes, are hollow wooden boxes, which will be supplied by The Rose Society of Ontario, the lids of which are covered with moss and pierced with six or twelve holes into which fit glass tubes containing water.

EXHIBITION SCORE CARDS

EXHIBITION CLASSES	POINTS	DECORATIVE CLASSES	POINTS
Colour.....	20	Arrangement and Effect.....	60
Form and Substance.....	30	Quality of Bloom.....	40
Fragrance.....	15		
Folilage.....	15		
Stem.....	10		
Size.....	10		
	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 100

THE ANNUAL ROSE SHOW
of the Society will be held on Wednesday, 23rd June, 1937, in the
Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ont.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

By James C. Taylor, Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To peoples yet out of close touch with botany and the finer points of horticulture, and still lacking similar institutions in their own lands, the idea of a botanic garden may seem a little strange. We are often asked the question, "what is it, and what is its *raison d'être*?" And it is the purpose of this short article to attempt to answer the question by citing the case of the world's greatest garden.

Being known the world over as simply Kew Gardens leads people to exclaim, "this is one garden, why use the plural?" That answer also lies in its history!

Kew Gardens as we know them to-day resulted from the fusion of two estates, that of Kew House and the adjoining Richmond Lodge, both properties being on the south bank of the River Thames. The latter property became famous for its beautiful trees and grounds during its ownership by George II and Queen Caroline, and the interest and enthusiasm of the Queen resulted in much of lasting beauty being added to the grounds. In this work she was aided by one or two of the most famous architects and landscape men of her time, but very few of the trees they planted remain, the house itself having been demolished by George III.

Kew House, although at this time an ordinary private residence, had already achieved considerable fame in the scientific world, for here in 1725 Dr. Bradley "made the first observations which led to his two great discoveries—the Aberration of Light and the Nutation of the Earth's Axis." Kew House came into the hands of the Royal Family when it was leased by Frederick, Prince of Wales, in 1730. After his death, his widow, Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, took control of the grounds, and in 1759 she allotted an area of nine acres for the formation of a Botanic Garden, as distinct from a purely horticultural establishment, thus laying the foundation of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Princess Augusta died in 1772, and her son, George III, the owner of Richmond Lodge, united the two properties and moved to Kew House where he spent much of his time. George III was fortunate in having the advice and assistance of Sir Joseph Banks who acted as Director of the Gardens,

and it was under his supervision that the first plant collector was sent out from Kew. For a hundred years Kew was practically the only institution financing the collection and introduction of new plants from abroad, and many of the large number of Kew students serving abroad still act as unofficial plant collectors.

It may be of interest to note that Kew was closely connected with a venture which finally became of historic interest—the attempted introduction of the breadfruit to Jamaica in 1787, which culminated with the Mutiny of the Bounty. The Kew man attached to the expedition remained loyal to Captain Bligh, but he died from exposure after travelling 3,600 miles in an open boat. The breadfruit tree was eventually established in the West Indies in 1791.

With the introduction of new plants the success of the gardens increased, but after the deaths of George III and Sir Joseph Banks in 1820 they gradually declined in efficiency, until in 1838 the idea was entertained of abolishing them altogether. This raised such a storm of protest throughout the country that Kew was eventually reorganised as a National Institution, and was opened to the public in 1841. Since that time its control has been vested in a Government department, originally under the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, but now under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Since 1841 the area has increased from about fifteen acres to over two hundred and eighty-eight acres, and the annual number of visitors from 9,174 to over a million and a half.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF KEW

1. Advancement of Botany and Horticulture

Much work has been done in connection with compiling 'Floras' of the British Empire. Floras of Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, British India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius and Seychelles, South Africa, and the West Indies have been published, while those of Tropical Africa and W. Tropical Africa are nearing completion. Much information and advice is constantly being circulated throughout the Empire, and in other countries, while the works of reference compiled by Kew are of inestimable value to botanists.

2. Introduction and Distribution of Valuable Plants Throughout the Empire

The introduction of the breadfruit to the West Indies has already been mentioned, but the two outstanding features

in this work were the introduction of quinine to India and Para rubber to the Malay Peninsula. From seeds procured from South America plants were raised at Kew and distributed to the Colonies, where large areas are now devoted to their cultivation.

Each year Kew distributes over ten thousand packets of seeds of various plants to similar organisations throughout the world.

3. Value of Kew to the Public

A vast collection of plants unequalled by any institution in the world is maintained at Kew, while the horticultural value of new introductions is continually being tested. Visitors may see and enjoy the beauty of the plants as they grow, determine what is suitable for their own gardens, and gain accurate information concerning details of cultivation. The increasing interest taken by the public in horticulture has led them to send thousands of plants annually to Kew for identification, while the requests for information add considerable weight to the Kew mail.

4. School of Horticulture

For many years Kew has been noted as a training school for horticulturists, several hundreds of whom fill responsible positions not only in the British Isles but throughout the world.

GREENHOUSES

Temperate House or Winter Garden

The large central part of this house was built in 1860-2, but the whole range, i.e., including Himalayan and Mexican Houses, was not completed until 1899, bringing the total area to about two acres. Its object is to provide a house for plants which are not quite hardy in the open air at Kew. The Himalayan and Chinese houses are kept at cool temperatures, and although largely given over to the cultivation of Rhododendrons, many interesting flowering trees and shrubs are also grown. The central portion of the building is mainly allotted to the cultivation of half-hardy trees and shrubs which are mainly arranged according to their geographical distribution. Much in evidence are the New Zealand tree ferns, a view of which is best enjoyed from the gallery running round the upper part of the house. In early spring this house displays a large number of forced hardy shrubs which excites the admiration of Kew's many visitors.

Palm House

The Palm House is 362 feet long, 66 feet high in the centre, and contains about five miles of hot water pipes. Palms, as the name of the house implies, are the principal features, but many interesting tropical plants are grown, and so natural is the setting that the scene from the gallery resembles that of a tropical jungle.

Behind the Palm House is a formal garden laid out with beds of good old and new hybrid tea roses, etc., each bed containing a single variety.

Tropical Houses

These include houses for Economic plants, Tropical Water Lilies, Insectivorous plants, Pitcher plants, Begonias, Cacti, Cape plants, South African succulents, Aroids, and Ferns. Perhaps the most popular plant in the gardens is the giant Amazon Water-lily, named Victoria Regia, after Queen Victoria. It is raised each year from seed, but by mid-summer the leaves are six to seven feet wide with up-turned rims four to six inches deep and white fragrant flowers twelve inches in diameter.

Conservatory

As its name indicates, the object of this house is the display of flowers in season, and as a constant succession of bloom is maintained by using the more popular greenhouse plants it is a general favourite with the public.

Arboretum

The Arboretum or collection of trees and shrubs was commenced in 1848, and since that date the number of plants of this class has increased enormously. Some of its outstanding features are the Rhododendron Dell, Azalea Garden, Magnolia collection, Japanese Cherries, Berberis Dell, The Lake, Water-lily Pond, and the Bluebells and Daffodils naturalised in the woods.

Rock Garden

The Rock Garden is entirely artificial and was constructed nearly sixty years ago, its aim being to represent a dried up mountain watercourse. In it is grown a vast number of alpine plants from all over the world, a number that is annually increasing, largely because the public is more nature conscious than ever before, and directing its interests to the

rock garden as being one of the most natural forms of gardening.

Nearby is the Alpine House, an unheated greenhouse for the display of alpine treasures in the early months of the year.

Aquatic Garden

In the Aquatic Garden a number of tanks are arranged in a rectangular area and given over to the cultivation of hardy water-lilies and aquatic plants generally. This is a favourite spot with children who are fascinated by the hundreds of beautiful gold fish swimming around amongst the plants.

Iris Garden

On seeing the Iris Garden in June one ceases to wonder why France chose the Iris for her national flower, for here are grown hundreds of varieties both old and new in all the colours of the rainbow. Truly a colourful flower for a colourful country!

Flagstaff

The Flagstaff is a single trunk of Douglas Fir, 214 feet in height, cut in forests of British Columbia in 1914, and erected at Kew in 1919.

Pagoda

Perhaps the most striking feature in the Gardens is the Pagoda, an octagonal building 163 feet high, consisting of ten stories. One of the original architectural features in the gardens it was built in 1761-2, soon after the formation of the botanic garden, and near it may be seen some old trees planted about that time.

Rose Dell

The Rose Dell lying east of the Pagoda shows the rambler roses in a natural setting climbing over old tree trunks and stumps and creating a fine effect in June and July. To the west of the Pagoda is a fine collection of the most interesting roses of all, the wild rose species.

Museums

Kew is equipped with four museums, the purpose of which is to provide a lasting exhibition of the economic products of the whole plant kingdom, and in some cases to illustrate their manufacture and uses.

Herbarium

Being a centre of systematic botany Kew possesses a vast herbarium containing over four million dried plants, while the library lists over forty thousand volumes dealing with botanical science. Here is where the work of classifying and naming plants goes on, and where the works enumerated earlier in this article are compiled. Kew also possesses an artists' studio and laboratory well equipped for botanical research.

In conclusion I ask those of you who visit Kew to think not only of the beauty you see around you, but to spare a thought for the vast amount of work carried on behind the scenes, and yet another for her use to the Empire and mankind.

To all I wish to apologise for my inability to put on paper Kew as I knew her, for no pen of mine could ever do justice to an institution so great, and no brush however skilful could fully portray her beauty.

UNSUITABLE POSITIONS FOR ROSES

By George M. Taylor*

Some good folk are under the impression that Roses will grow in any position in the garden. That is, of course, an error. There are some positions in which Roses will grow, and that is about all that can be said in regard to them. The growth, however, is hardly worthy of the name. It is feeble, and a distress to the beholder. There are other positions in which the Roses will grow in a manner for a short period, and then they die out rapidly and completely. Then, again, there are other positions in which Roses will grow, but they soon become infested with every disease known to Rosarians, and in addition to disease, they are afflicted by vermin pests of all descriptions. It is in order to avoid disappointments and mishaps of this character that this note has been written. I am not dealing here with soils. That is an aspect of Rose cultivation that must be dealt with under a different heading. I hold that the question of soil is not nearly so important as that of position. As a general rule soil can be made to suit

*Longniddry, East Lothian, Scotland. (Reprinted by the kind permission of the National Rose Society.)

Roses, for gardening is an art, and one of its leading essentials is:—

“To study culture, and with artful toil
To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil.”

There is a time in the history of the Rose when men thought that the county of Herefordshire was the place where the soil of soils for the most satisfactory cultivation of the Rose existed. Let us turn back to the first National Rose Show. Mr. Cranston, who then ran the King's Acre Nursery in the city of Hereford, exhibited some remarkable Roses which excited the admiration of the famous botanist, Dr. Lindley. “What a constitution,” wrote that genius, “must that air and soil of Herefordshire give the Rose!” That county did not hold its supremacy for long. It was soon found that there were hundreds of acres on your side of the Borders, and on mine, that were quite as suitable for Roses as the soil of the western English county.

Position is, I hold, a much more important matter than soil, important also as the latter is. In the first place we shall discuss some of the unsuitable positions for Roses. One of the very worst is under trees. Not only is there the unsatisfactory soil conditions caused by the roots of the trees, but there is what is still worse, and that is the drip from the branches. Coupled with this you have the shade, not only from sunshine, but from honest fresh air. Conditions such as these, alone or in combination, mean a lingering death for the Roses. Drip they will not stand; shade they will not abide; robbery from the voracious roots of the trees they resent. And all too often we find Roses planted under such conditions, and in the majority of circumstances the owners of the Roses have been under the mistaken impression that they were affording their treasured plants the very best of treatment so far as shelter is concerned. Shelter is, no doubt, a very good thing for Roses, but shelter, like other good things, can be overdone. We shall see that sufficient shelter for the satisfactory cultivation of Roses can be easily attained without exposing the plants to any danger from such diseases as Mildew when the matter of shelter is overdone. Exposure to a reasonable amount of sunshine, and to an equally reasonable circulation of air, are two of the fundamental necessities in the growing of satisfactory Roses. And another thing that must be borne in mind is that on no account whatever must Roses be planted in positions in which the roots of trees or of plants which form hedges are likely to encroach.

Let us consider what is the ideal position for Roses in general. It is by no means a difficult one to find, and can actually be obtained in the majority of gardens. If one is fortunate to have his garden running from north to south, rather than from east to west, the business of laying out the Rose beds is a matter of extreme simplicity. The northern wall, fence, or hedge—whatever may be the boundary on that aspect—should be fairly tall, but it is the western boundary that should be tallest. It is the western winds that play havoc here, as they do in practically every county in the country. Well, then, pay particular attention to this aspect, and see that your wall, or whatever the boundary may consist of, is at least 6 feet in height, although a height of from 8 to 10 feet would be better. We need not be so particular with the eastern boundary. It is not necessary to have it very high, 5 feet is generally enough, but however high you may make it, be very particular to see that it does not exclude sunshine. The Rose beds may lie entirely open towards the south, but it is preferable to have some slight protection there, even if it be only a low hedge of an ornamental character for preference. I have seen a very effective hedge made for such a place with the pretty quince—*Cydonia Maulei*. It is of low growth, and equally beautiful in flower and fruit. The shelters having been satisfactorily arranged, we now come to the position of the Rose beds in the garden.

The first thing to remember is that the situation that you select for your Roses must be quite free and open; close and stuffy conditions must be avoided at all costs. It is better by far to have no shelter at all in an ordinary garden than to have close and stuffy conditions. Reasonable folk will know what I mean when I write thus. It stands to reason, for example, that it would be futile to plant Roses in a place where rampant western or northern winds can reach the Roses without their force being broken in some way. It is quite common to observe acres of Roses being grown in some of the great nurseries in open fields, and to all appearances they are really fine. And to all appearances, also, they have no shelter of any kind beyond the hedges of the field in which they are growing. It is a golden rule to be moderately high and exposed rather than too sheltered and too low. A piece of ground that is low is often—all too often—badly drained. Badly-drained soil is an abomination to the Rose. On such a soil they cannot possibly grow. They die slowly but surely

of a poison that is fatal to them. A badly drained soil is a most unsuitable position for every kind of Rose.

Shelter in relation to close and stuffy conditions having been understood, we now come to the matter of the proper position of the Rose beds. Select a place, if you possibly can, where the sun will give freely of its warmth and light, and where the vigour of the breeze has been shattered. The dictum of revered old Dean Hole has been so aptly put by him in this respect that I quote his actual words on the formation of the Rose garden. "The Rosarium," he wrote, "must be both exposed and sheltered, a place of both sunshine and shade. The centre must be clear and open; around it the protecting screen. It must be a fold wherein the sun shines warmly on the sheep, and the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb; a haven in which the soft breeze flutters the sail, but over which the tempest roars, and against whose piers the billow hurls itself in vain." Good advice, and it is advice which any neophyte can easily follow and carry out. The actual place where the Roses are to be grown should be one where the bushes can have sunshine from its rise until just immediately after mid-day. It will not matter if the Roses get the sun all day, but the ideal condition is to obtain all the morning sunshine till noon, and after meridian the bushes will be in shadow and repose.

I recently saw a garden laid out for Roses in an ideal situation, as it extended from north to south, and was in oblong form. Its owner erected a massive pergola to the south, with an equally massive erection on the west, leaving the north and east entirely open. His Roses will get ample sun from early morning until about ten o'clock in the morning. That is not sufficient. Had he run his massive pergola along his western side and left his southern one open, it would have been much better for his Roses. In this particular garden the beneficent southerly aspect is effectively destroyed by being entirely shut out by the pergola 10 feet in height, and densely covered with strong growing Ramblers, which completely shut out all light and air. What will happen in this garden will be growth that is drawn and weakly, and such growth will readily fall a victim to disastrous attacks of Mildew, which all the spraying in the world will never cure. If you examine the open fields of the nurseryman you will rarely discover Mildew. Try, then, when laying out your Rose beds, to follow the simple advice tendered by the veteran Dean. Keep your Roses away from the shade and

roots of trees or big shrubs; avoid stuffy, close conditions, and see that the soil is properly drained. Sour soil conditions resulting from inefficient drainage must be rectified at once, or it is better never to attempt to plant your Roses, for if you do they must surely disappoint you.

I notice very often in gardens that the Roses, for some reason or another, are planted in beds that are raised very considerably above the level of the surrounding soil. When the Roses are planted in circular, or oval beds, there is a tendency to raise the soil towards the centres of such beds. This is malpractice so far as the successful cultivation of Roses is concerned. When the plants are put into beds so raised the soil is sure to dry out very badly, and during the Summer months in particular the roots of the bushes are absolutely devoid of moisture. These raised beds have often another very serious fault, which makes them at once most unsuitable positions for Roses. As a general rule, such beds will be found to have the soil in them so loose that proper root action is quite impossible. The proper thing to do under such circumstances is to remove any superfluous soil and then tread the beds very firmly, so that the soil is thoroughly consolidated. Want of success in the growing of Roses can very often be attributed to beds such as I have described.

Another most unsuitable position for Roses is under a heavy mulch of manure applied in Autumn, and allowed to lie on the surface of the soil until Spring. Nothing could be more fatal to success, and the annual losses amongst Roses so treated is literally colossal. The famous old Rose growers certainly did recommend such an annual mulch. Let me again quote the worthy Dean Hole. In regard to manuring he wrote thus:—"I have made many experiments, but I have come back to the plan which I adopted first of all, and I believe it to be the best: namely, to give the Rose trees a liberal stratum of farmyard manure in November, leaving it as a protection as well as a fertilizer through the Winter months, and digging it in in March. For some years I manured the plants heavily in Spring, after hoeing or digging, and let the manure remain through the Summer. This system succeeds in a very hot, dry season, but makes the ground sodden when the weather is wet, and at all times is an obstruction to the sunlight and the air. As Robert Burns wrote:—

"Ev'n Ministers they hae been kenn'd,
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid, at times, to vend,
And nail't wi' Scripture."

What I cannot understand is the good Dean telling us so emphatically about the sodden ground and the obstruction to the sunlight and the air in Summer. And especially so in wet weather. Yes, quite so; but the veteran Deans seems to have overlooked the fact that a similar state of conditions is bound to exist in the Winter time, and the effect then over a prolonged period of dark, dismal days with sodden ground would be disastrous to the Roses. It may be, of course, that in the youthful, enthusiastic days of the Dean we did get hard Winters, and the ground would be frozen hard for weeks. In Winters of such a character a mulch such as Dean Hole advocates would serve a very useful and effective purpose; but in the Winters which we generally experience in these days such a mulch would play havoc with the Roses. Supposing, for example, we were foolish enough to give the Rose trees that liberal stratum of farmyard manure in November, and leave it as a protection all through the Winter months. What would happen to our Roses? If we experienced a winter such as the one we are just coming through, or one similar to that of last season, the result would be that in Spring the soil beneath that liberal stratum would be a mass of sodden, stagnant filth. The purifying and health-fiving influences of sun and air would have been entirely eliminated, and the roots would simply have rotted away. No, emphatically no! Never be foolish enough to mulch your Roses in November and allow it to lie on the surface until Spring. Such a procedure may be suitable for our Canadian brethren, but it is bad practice for modern England.

This question of soil conditions as influenced by the applications of mulches brings me at once to another aspect of the same question. That is the planting of the Rose beds with what some people call a carpet of plants. The plants may be of different kinds, but violas are most generally used for the purpose. Now, carpeting work of this kind is, undoubtedly, very pretty, but is it wise? I say no! If you carpet the surface of your Rose beds with such plants as violas, you most certainly cannot use your Dutch hoe with effect on your soil, and the result of the want of hoeing means that the soil cannot be aerated as it ought to be from time to time. The want of this beneficent influence is often only too apparent. I certainly consider that carpet bedding is not an association for the Rose, and beds so treated I regard as unsuitable positions. These remarks apply also to standard Roses that are planted upon lawns. Very often standards

may be observed with no border around their base at all, and the grass comes right up to the stem of the plant. The roots of such standards cannot get any benefit from light and air, and that must be regarded as another unsuitable position for Roses. It matters not whether the standards be weeping standards or ordinary Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual standards; always make sure that a small bed, circular or otherwise, is made round the base of the stem.

We may now leave the dwarfs and standards and deal for a moment with the climbing Roses. Let us take the matter of the Ramblers first; and by Ramblers I mean Hybrids of the *wichuraiana* type, of which we may take the ubiquitous Dorothy Perkins as an example, and with it I also class such Ramblers as Excelsa, Dorothy Dennison, Minnehaha, Sander's White Rambler, and Lady Gay. Such Roses as these are very often planted upon walls, and the walls may be of stone, brick or wood; it does not really matter what the material is, so long as the wall is solid, so far as its face is concerned. A wall is not the place for Ramblers of this type. Planted on such an erection they are almost certain to fall an easy prey to Mildew, and they are often badly infested with red spider. The proper place for such Ramblers is a fence with open wood or wire work, so as the air can get right through the growths. Pergolas and pillars are also suitable, but walls—never. I do not wish to be so emphatic in regard to such Rambler Roses as Albertine, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Paul's Scarlet Climber, and, maybe, Alberic Barbier. I have often seen all these varieties, and also American Pillar, doing very well indeed on walls. One of the sights that linger in my memory was a magnificent plant of Pink Climber on a South wall this summer. It was a mass of flowers, and 10 feet in height. In faraway Sutherlandshire—at the top of Scotland—I was impelled to stand in admiration before a plant of Scarlet Climber in full flower over the wall of a cottage in the month of August. In the cool climate of that northern latitude the colour was of the most vivid hue, and I have never seen it better. Keep your Ramblers away from walls, and also keep all your climbing Roses away from the influence of wire or iron if possible. By this I mean if you have to train them along any kind of support, let it be wood or stone.

Climbing Roses such as the climbing forms of the Hybrid Teas, of which we now have many sorts, although they are quite good for pillars, pergolas, or wooden erections of any

kind, are really the best for walls. Many walls, however, are not suitable positions for them because of the dry soil conditions which exist at the base of the erection. This is particularly the case under the eaves of a house wall. The soil at the base of such a wall is generally dust dry, especially in Summer time, and very often dry, or likely to become dry, well into the Winter months. It is hardly necessary to point out that dry conditions mean that the Roses will either die, or that the growth will be extremely weak and unhealthy. Great care must be observed in the planting of climbing Roses at the foot of walls, and if it be seen that the soil is likely to become dry, a little care when planting will obviate a lot of trouble later on. If it is seen that the soil is dry as the weather becomes hotter, plant the roses a couple of feet away from the base of the wall, and slant the growths inwards, so that they can be trained up properly as they advance. That is a very simple method of getting round the difficulty.

THE ROSE SPECIES

By "Dogrose"

With a view to stimulating further interest in the species *rosa*, not merely because of their historical and sentimental value, but on account of their simple beauty, the attractiveness of their colourful fruits, their minimum cultural requirements, their hardiness and freedom from disease, we present the following notes. It is recognized, of course, that the average small garden, because of the limitations of space, cannot include many of the Rose species the majority of which attain the stature of vigorous shrubs, but their distinctiveness and charm would appear to justify their substitution for the ubiquitous *spiraea Van Houttei* with which the countryside is presently overrun. For gardens located in the country, where the handicap of lack of space is not so seriously felt, a shrubbery border or hedge composed entirely of Rose species and certain of their hybrids would be both effective and unique. To the student of Rose genetics a representative collection of these types would constitute links in the chain of Rose development of the past three or four centuries, and to those critics who complain that the species *rosa* bloom only once in the season it seems appropriate to point out that this also applies to practically all other flowering shrubs.

Most commercial establishments offer only a very few of the species but at least two well-known houses, one in Great Britain and one in the United States, are serving well the cause of the Rose by making available many of these types which, for a time, seemed likely to be allowed to pass into oblivion. The Roses mentioned in the subjoined notes comprise a mere handful of desirable types, but they represent a splendid nucleus around which to build a substantial collection. They include several species of relatively recent discovery as well as meritorious hybrids of some of the older species. The appeal of these Roses will be to the true rosarian who derives much satisfaction from the study and observance of Rose behaviour in addition to the gratification of the optical and olfactory senses provided by the refined but relatively delicate Hybrid Teas.

Rosa Acicularis (Species) (Lindley, 1805).—North America and Siberia; blooms large, single, rose-pink, very fragrant, produced in June; growth low and dense; very hardy; the pear-shaped fruits turn to bright red in winter.

R. Alba (Species).—Central Europe; grey, glaucous foliage; blooms single or semi-double, flat, three inches in diameter, fragrant, white, occasionally tinged with pale pink, borne freely during June and July; oblong bright red fruits; very hardy; suitable for pillar or large bush, height four to eight feet. Said to be The White Rose, the badge of the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses.

R. Alba var. *Celestial* (Kew).—A very vigorous fragrant variety of the above with double, blush-pink flowers.

R. Alba var. *Maiden's Blush* (1597).—Blush rosy-white, shading to faint salmon pink at the base; blooms semi-double, with exquisite fragrance; hardy; very lovely.

R. Andersonii.—Said to be a hybrid of *R. Canina* and *R. Arvensis*; blooms single, bright rose-pink, produced in large clusters in June; makes a dense bush, three to four feet in height. Fragrant.

R. Arvensis (Species) (Hudson, 1762).—Europe and Britain; foliage almost evergreen; blooms single or semi-double; suitable for trailing over embankments; will thrive in poor soil where no other rose would survive.

R. Beggeriana (Schrenk).—Northern Asia; pure white flowers borne in clusters during July and August; dark crimson fruits; pale green foliage.

R. Blanda (Species) (Aiton, 1773).—North America; soft pink blooms, two inches across; fruits red and pear-shaped; prefers a damp situation; height three to four feet.

R. Bourbonia, var. *Zephyrine Drouhin* (Hybrid) (Bizot, 1868).—Bright rose-pink, large, very fragrant, semi-double blooms produced during June and July; thornless; vigorous—height up to eight feet; excellent as a pillar or large shrub.

R. Bourbonia, var. *Kathleen Harrop* (Hybrid).—A sport of *Zephyrine Drouhin* and similar to it in all respects save colour which is a pleasing shell-pink.

R. Cinnamomea (Species) (Lindley).—Europe and Asia; single flowers, pinkish-red; fragrant; wood brown and spineless; small round bright red hips; 6-9 feet in height.

R. Damascena (Species).—One of the oldest roses and said to have been introduced into Europe by the Crusaders; double, rose-pink blooms in small corymbs; very fragrant; green, thorny canes up to 5 feet.

R. Damascena, var. Crimson Damask (Turner, 1902).—Crimson; blooms single; bush or pillar.

R. Damascena, var. Madame Plantier (Plantier, 1835).—Makes a large bush smothered with pure white, full, sweetly scented blooms; suitable for hedges or specimen shrubs.

R. Earldomensis (Courtney Page).—Hybrid of *R. Hugonis* X *R. Omeiensis*; bright yellow flowers in May and June; makes a large bush; must not be pruned.

R. Ecae (True) (Aitcheson).—Afghanistan; solitary rich buttercup-yellow flowers; slender, spreading branches; height 3-4 feet.

R. Ecae (Rehder).—Turkestan; yellowish-white blooms in May; small foliage, remarkably incense-scented; red thorns and thin, reddish, flexible stems; 2-4 feet.

R. Fargesii (Hesse, 1917).—China; said to be a hybrid of *R. Moyesii*; blooms single, rich velvety rose-red, produced during May and June; large bottle-shaped, orange-red fruits; height 6 feet.

R. Farreri (Species).—China; fern-like foliage and myriads of small pink flowers; fine bristles, foliage turns crimson in autumn; coral-red fruits; height 6-9 feet.

R. Filipes (Species).—West China; blooms white, very fragrant; produced in large trusses during June and July; does well on poor soil; scarlet fruits.

R. Foliolosa (Species) (Nuttall, 1890).—North America; dwarf—about 15 inches in height; bright pink blooms, fragrant, produced in July; distinct foliage; round, red, bristly fruits.

R. Gallica, var. Rosa Mundi (Vibert, 1875).—Large semi-double fragrant blooms, red striped white; should be lightly pruned after the first year.

R. Hillieri (Hillier).—A hybrid of *R. Moyesii* X *R. Willmottiae*; the darkest coloured of all single roses, a very dark crimson; height of 9 feet with all the grace and elegance of *R. Willmottiae*.

R. Hispida (Species) (Sims, 1780).—Siberia; deep, creamy-white, single flowers about 2½ inches across, produced during May and June; height 6 feet; black fruits.

R. Hugonis (Species) (Father Hugo, 1899).—China; flowers soft yellow, 2 inches in diameter, produced in late May and early June; foliage luxuriant and feathery; height 6 to 8 feet; indispensable.

R. Lutea (Austrian Briar).—Probably a natural hybrid; introduced into English gardens in 16th century; flowers single, deep golden-yellow, 2-3 inches across; height 4-6 feet; should not be pruned beyond removal of dead wood.

R. Lutea, var. Harison's Yellow (1830).—Semi-double, golden-yellow blooms, height 4 feet.

R. Lutea, var. Persiana (Willock, 1838).—The Persian Yellow Rose. Deep golden-yellow semi-double blooms; more vigorous than Harison's Yellow.

R. Lutea, var. Punicea (earlier than 1596).—The Austrian Copper Rose. Single flowers of copper-red with golden-yellow reverse; beautiful and distinct.

R. Macrantha (Species) (1823).—Europe; blooms large, white with rose tints; yellow anthers, deliciously scented; very free; height 4-6 feet.

R. Macrophylla (Species) (1818).—China; blooms single, rosy-red, about 3 inches across, produced in June; large bottle-shaped, bright-red fruits; height 8-10 feet.

R. Macrophylla Forma (Forrest, 14958).—Similar to the above but blooms a rich, clear pink.

R. Macrophylla Forma (Forrest, 15309).—Similar to the type but crimson-lake in colour and with purplish wood.

R. Microphylla (Species) (Roxburgh, 1824).—Japan; pale rose, fragrant flowers about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; fruits large and spiny; height 3-4 feet.

R. Moschata Alba (Graebner).—A hybrid of *R. Moschata*, a native of the Himalayas; large single, white blooms with yellow stamens; hardy; height 6 feet.

R. Moyesii (Species) (Veitch, 1910).—Western China; blooms large, single, and a distinct ruby-red in colour; height up to 10 feet; fruits pitcher-shaped and sealing-wax red in colour; magnificent.

R. Nitida (Species) (1807).—Eastern North America; blooms bright rose, two inches across, produced in June; height twelve to eighteen inches; suitable for front shrubbery border or for rock gardens; hardy.

R. Nutkana (Species) (1888).—North America; flowers bright red, 2 inches across, single, produced in June; thornless; height 4-6 feet; fruits bright red.

R. Rock 13495 (Species).—China; wreaths of solitary flowers of dark glowing crimson with a white centre and heart of golden stamens, produced on horizontal lateral growths; fruits rich scarlet; almost thornless; height up to 8 feet.

R. Rubiginosa in variety. Refer to the list of Hybrid Sweet Briars (Penzance Briars) in any comprehensive catalogue.

R. Rubrifolia (Species) (1814).—Central Europe; highly ornamental; small single intense pink blooms produced in June and July; fruits bright red; the glaucous red foliage and stems are very attractive; height up to 6 feet.

R. Rugosa in variety. Refer to the list of Hybrid Rugosas in any comprehensive catalogue.

R. Setigera (Species) (1800).—North America; flowers bright rose-pink, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across produced during July and August; very hardy; greyish foliage, requires a sunny position. There are several hybrids of *R. Setigera*, including Captain Kidd (crimson), Doubloons (yellow), Jean Lafitte (pink) and Long John Silver (white) which seem to merit attention as pillar roses.

R. Setipoda (Species) (1889).—Central China; rich pink blooms, borne in clusters, and produced during June and July; large scarlet fruits; height 7-9 feet; upright growth.

R. Spinosissima (Species).—Parent of the group commonly known as the Scotch Roses; height 3-4 feet; blooms white to pale blush and freely produced in early season; fruits black.

R. Spinosissima Altaica.—A supremely beautiful variety bearing masses of lemon-white, single, fragrant flowers in late May and early June; very hardy; thrives in poor soil; height up to five feet.

R. Spinosissima Lutea Plena.—Similar to *R. Lutea* (Austrian Yellow) in colour and size but a better grower; black fruits; one of the best yellow single roses.

R. Spinosissima Hybrid—Stanwell Perpetual.—Large, semi-double, pale blush blooms, produced in June and again in autumn. Fragrant.

R. Willmottiae (Species) (1907).—China; a very elegant species with glaucous red stems, rose-purple flowers, about 1½ inches across, produced in June; foliage dainty and fragrant; graceful arching canes; hardy.

R. Xanthina (Species) (1820).—North China; soft green foliage and very fragrant, large, single, golden-yellow blooms produced in early June; height up to 6-8 feet; requires good drainage.

REVIEW OF THE NEWER ROSES SEASON OF 1936

A. J. WEBSTER

The past season, unusual in many respects, has furnished both thrills and shocks. The following comments concerning novelties are based upon observations extending over periods of one to five years, but when varieties have been tested for only one season this fact is indicated in the subjoined notes. In such cases the opinions expressed must not be regarded as final appraisal of the varieties discussed. All are grown in a clay loam soil; all were sprayed frequently and thoroughly during the period from mid-May to mid-August with Triogen; with the exception of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Doubloons all are budded on the *rosa canina* understock.

Anne Poulsen, H. Poly. (Poulsen) 1935

In its first season this Rose displayed only moderate vigour and bloomed rather sparsely for its type. The colour was sparkling and the form attractive, and fragrance is a noteworthy feature. I am hoping that it will improve in growth and productiveness when thoroughly established.

Annie Brandt, H. Per. (Mallerin) 1934

Very impressive in its first season; growth satisfactory; long, elegant buds produced singly on erect stems; foliage glossy and healthy. The colour is a delightful shade of orange-salmon, darker in the bud, and the semi-double blooms are most attractive.

Anni Jebens, H.T. (Kordes) 1933

In its first season this Rose failed to accomplish any worth-while result. The colour is sensational—scarlet on the inner side of the petals and yellow on the reverse—but the blooms lacked form and substance and the growth was poor.

Betet Prior, H. Poly. (Prior) 1935

Suitable for a dwarf hedge, this variety shows hardiness, vigour and free-blooming propensities. The carmine-pink, semi-single blooms, which are produced in huge trusses, and which are attractive when freshly opened, fade to an objectionable bluish-pink shade with age and the faded petals do not drop cleanly.

Catalonia, Per. (Dot) 1933

Second-year results have served to confirm my previous impressions regarding this Rose. While the colour is unique the form is not pleasing and the growth of the plants is only moderate. It probably will be wanted by the collector because of its brilliant orange-scarlet colour. It shows a tendency to drop its foliage early in the season but has shown no evidence of disease.

Christopher Stone, H.T. (Robinson) 1935

First-year results were unsatisfactory. The growth was weak and the few blooms which appeared were of poor quality. I shall withhold final judgment for another season.

Col. Sharman Crawford, H.T. (Dickson) 1933

Much improved over previous seasons. The dark crimson colour was well maintained and the blooms were of good quality until the advent of the unprecedented heat wave in July. This Rose apparently is slow in establishing itself.

Comtesse Vandal, H.T. (Leenders) 1932

This variety also showed improvement over its performance of previous years in my garden. The growth was satisfactory and the blooms a delight both in form and colour, but they were too few in number.

Contesa de Sastago, Per. (Dot) 1933

Vigorous growth; healthy foliage; marvelous colour in the bud stage but fading with age; blooms lacking in substance and of poor form. It supplies brilliant colour in the garden but the blooms are useless for cutting.

Daisy Bud, H.T. (Dickson) 1933

This Rose has given excellent results for three consecutive years and has earned for itself a permanent place in the garden. Vigorous, healthy and free-blooming, the fragrant blooms of moderate size are of approved form, are produced on long stems, and in colour are midway between Edith Nellie Perkins and Mrs. Henry Morse.

Doubloons, H. Set. (Horvath) 1934

This appears to be the best of the yellow Climbers introduced to date. The soft yellow blooms, which are produced freely in their season, are delightful in all stages although they fade to some extent. The growth is strong and the canes suffered very little damage during the winter. It appears to be a distinct advance among Climbers.

Duquesa de Penaranda, Per. (Dot) 1932

Another Rose which has earned a permanent place by consistent performance—vigour, health, hardiness and floriferousness, to which might be added distinctiveness of colour. My only serious criticism is the failure to maintain in the open bloom the form indicated by the bud.

Edina, H.T. (Dobbie) 1934

A hard-working, fragrant, healthy bedding variety. The well-formed blooms are of moderate size and are almost white, a certain percentage of them showing a slight flush of pale rose.

Geheimrat Duisberg, H.T. (Kordes) 1932

This variety produced the most perfect yellow blooms of the season but very few of them. The growth was fair and the foliage free from disease.

Gipsy Lass, H.T. (Dickson) 1932

While this Rose has much to commend it yet there are several better crimson varieties, and I predict that it will have difficulty in holding a position in catalogues. It is rich in colour and strongly scented but the stems frequently are weak. The developed blooms resemble somewhat a Dahlia.

Goldense Mainz, Per. (Kordes) 1934

Noteworthy because of the intense yellow colour which is maintained throughout all stages of development. The blooms are too flat in shape for my taste. The growth in 1936 was much more satisfactory than in 1935.

Gotha, H.T. (Krause) 1933

This variety produces such charming buds of unique orange-brown colour that I cannot persuade myself to discard it. The fact remains, however, that the growth is unsatisfactory and the bloom insufficient.

Hazel Alexander, H.T. (———) 1934

In its first season this Rose was not impressive. While it grew well, the fragrant blooms were of poor quality and the colour was dull and unattractive.

Ian Phillips, H.T. (Dickson) 1934

A yellow Rose of satisfactory vigour, the blooms being very similar to those of Julien Potin. In its first year it has done well.

Karen Poulsen, H. Poly. (Poulsen) 1933

An excellent variety, less vigorous and less productive than Kirsten Poulsen, but with larger and better-coloured blooms. Partial shade prolongs the lifetime of the bloom and preserves the richness of their colour.

Katherine Pechtold, H.T. (Verschuren) 1934

In its first season the growth was poor, the blooms few in number and lacking in quality. The long buds were charming both in shape and colour. Final judgment must be reserved.

Lady Sackville, H.T. (B. R. Cant) 1933

First season; poor growth; one bloom, and that failed to open properly. The indications are that the very full blooms are unable to withstand rain.

Lord Lonsdale, H.T. (Dickson) 1934

My previous report still stands—excellent in the early portion of the season but tapering off badly in midsummer and with little autumn bloom. It appears to be a Rose for the connoisseur.

Madge Wildfire, H.T. (Dobbie) 1932

This Rose did well up to the beginning of the heat wave in early July but it failed to recover from the check then sustained. It can be supremely beautiful but apparently is unable to withstand adverse conditions.

Malar Ros, H.T. (Krause) 1932

For the second season this Rose has accomplished practically nothing and has been discarded.

Madame Cochet-Cochet, H.T. (Mallerin) 1934

In its first season my single plant of this variety made remarkable growth in view of which fact I permitted it to bloom in late June. It received such a severe check from the extreme heat of July, however, that it departed this life in August. It seems to have merit, however, and I shall plant more stock.

Madame Joseph Perraud, H.T. (Gaujard) 1934

In its first season this much-discussed Rose made only fair growth and did not produce a single bud! All that I can say, therefore, is that the foliage was healthy.

Madame Jules Guerin, H.T. (Gaujard) 1933

A shyblooming exhibition Rose having a vigorous but sprawling habit of growth and good foliage. The individual blooms certainly fill the eye when you get them.

Madame Louis Lens, H.T. (Lens) 1932

First-year results were unsatisfactory. The growth was poor and the few blooms which appeared were very ordinary, usually opening badly. I shall give it another opportunity of demonstrating its capabilities.

Madame Pierre Forestier, H. Per. (Chambard) 1934

Fair but not outstanding. The growth and foliage are satisfactory and the blooms are reminiscent of Comtesse de Castilleja.

Marmion, H.T. (Dobbie) 1934

In its first year this Rose made fair growth and the scented blooms were very attractive both in shape and in colour, the latter being somewhat similar to that of Lady Sylvia. It appears promising.

McGredy's Gem, H.T. (McGredy) 1933

The chief criticism of this Rose is the absence of fragrance. It is a friendly Rose, growing vigorously and producing freely its medium-sized blooms which resemble those of Madame Butterfly. It will survive because of its ready response to ordinary cultural methods.

McGredy's Triumph, H.T. (McGredy) 1934

Another variety of relatively easy culture for which I predict wide popularity. It produces freely attractive orange-red blooms of sufficient fullness on stout, branching, reddish-coloured stems. The blooms of this variety, also, are practically scentless.

McGredy's Yellow, H.T. (McGredy) 1933

Still another winner from the Portadown nurseries. The growth is fair and the clean well-formed yellow blooms are borne freely. This Rose will make friends.

Memory, H.T. (B. R. Cant) 1933

A decorative Rose of huge size—seven inches in diameter—semi-double, and powerfully scented. The petals have remarkable substance but the silvery pink colour develops blue tints with age, and there was little autumn bloom.

Mevrouw Van Straaten Van Nes, H. Poly. (Leenders) 1934

Aside from its inability to retain its colour I have little criticism to offer. It certainly is distinctive.

Nigrette, H.T. (Krause) 1934

Let us bury it in sweet forgetfulness!

Oswald Sieper, H.T. (Krause) 1933

While the few blooms produced were of excellent quality they showed signs of impatience of rain. It appears, however, to be worthy of a very thorough trial.

Picture, H.T. (McGredy) 1932

In its second year this Rose has fulfilled all its early promise. Its performance as a bedding variety has been outstanding, and the small but exquisitely-shaped blooms have been a constant source of delight throughout the season.

Phyllis Gold, H.T. (Robinson) 1935

In its first year my single plant of this variety made good growth and produced one fine bloom in late June. It succumbed to the heat wave in July, however, dropping its foliage and giving up without a struggle, imitating the performance of Mme. Cochet-Cochet.

Reward, H.T. (Dickson) 1934

While the pale, rose-buff blooms are not of distinctive colour they are attractive on account of their excellent shape and the substance of the petals. The buds are very long, and because the opening process is slow the charming bud form is retained for several days. The growth is moderate but erect, and the foliage healthy.

Ruby Manwaring, H.T. (Longley) 1932

A satisfactory decorative and bedding Rose similar in habit to Betty Uprichard but darker in colour. I prefer the older variety.

Samuel Pepys, H.T. (B. R. Cant) 1934

Growth poor and blooms sparsely produced. The very full blooms open badly in wet weather. Discarded.

Simone Guerin, H.T. (Mallerin) 1932

The buds are very beautiful both in form and colour has been only fair. I am very fond of this Rose in spite of its obvious shortcomings.

Sir Henry Segrave, H.T. (Dickson) 1932

My early faith in this Rose has been entirely justified and I regard it as easily the best in its colour class. It has ideal form, clean colour, excellent growth, healthy foliage, reasonable hardiness, and, considering their high quality, the blooms are freely produced. A Rose that appears once in a decade.

Southport, H.T. (McGredy) 1933

The very brilliant scarlet blooms are attractive indeed but I find a reluctance to bloom after the passing of the first crop. The plants have displayed only moderate vigour and the foliage is somewhat sparse. Scent is absent and colour seems to be the chief virtue.

Wilhelm Breder, H.T. (Kordes) 1934

This Rose has not impressed me. While the performance in its second year was an improvement over that of 1935 it still falls short of my expectations. The colour at times is beautiful but frequently it is undecided and washy, and the blooms are too few in number.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, L.C. (Brownell) 1932

For the third successive year I have had excellent growth and no sign of bloom.

WHAT HAVE WE IN THE ROSE GENUS ?

By Percy H. Wright, Wilkie, Sask.

As long as one's interest in Roses is confined to their cultivation for beauty and fragrance he will be content to tread in the old pathway of the Hybrid Teas. As soon, however, as his interest awakens in Roses as plants, as living creatures struggling with a hostile world as he himself struggles, he will take up the species.

The charm of a Rose bush is immensely increased by the knowledge that we behold, not the product of man's interference, but some wildling that maintains itself without human aid, it may be on some mountain chain in the fastnesses of Asia, like **Altaica**, or high in the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, like **rubrifolia**, or in the very shadow of the Arctic Circle, like our own **acicularis**. These, and others like them, such as Moyesii, with its unique flowers, and the delicate-leaved Willmottiae, both from central China, bear to our very doors something of the romance of distant and alien lands. It may take more imagination to appreciate the species than the long-budded, elegant Hybrid Teas, but I am not sure that the greater pleasure is not always with imagination rather than reality. A Rose garden without wild Roses is surely a poor thing.

Certain verses which I once read, but of which, unfortunately, I can quote only a few lines, express the attraction that is inherent in the wildling Roses:



ECLIPSE, H. T.
Trade-Mark Registration pending.

"Come, let us wander in the close
 I have given to the Rose:
 There, in the early blush of dawn
 The sun falls tenderly upon
 Rose buds of all the world, and there
 They burgeon in the morning air.
 There crimson flowers open free
 That blossom by the Yellow Sea . . ."

After a few stanzas more, night approaches—

"There drop the petals rich as cream
 That on the Scottish beaches gleam,
 And there, at eve, my garden mould
 Is all bestrewn with Persian gold . . ."

So it continued, mentioning species after species, especially those which wander over great areas, or inhabit colourful lands of the East. I took note of how much better poetry the species made than do the modern artificial creations. I cannot remember further lines sufficiently well to quote, but do recall that the poet went on to praise certain of the "old Roses" which are so full of historic association, such as *Damascena*—which the Crusaders, perhaps, brought back from Syria at the very dawn of the present age, and such as York and Lancaster, redolent of memories, in Wordsworthian phrase, of

"Far-off unhappy things
 And battles long ago."

He also mentioned Prairie Queen, the century-old hybrid of *Setigera* (native as far north as Ontario and Northern Michigan), which M. H. Horvath is now exploiting anew in his Doubloons and the remainder of the "Treasure Island" series (Captain Kidd, Jean Lafitte and Long John Silver—Ed.) Further names were chosen by the versifier, I am sure, not so much for the value of the flower as for the rich associations of the names themselves—such as Ariadne, Daphne, Meg Merrillees, Jeannie Deans, and last but not least, Soleil d'Or, the "Golden Sun" that soon lighted up the whole race of the Pernetianas with bright new colour.

But I am borrowing thunder too freely in trying to give an account of a poem which, despite the impression it made, has not remained with me. I wish I had memorized it, so as to be able to bring back more easily the mood it crystallized so well. I did note, however, how suitably the species Roses mingled their names with those of the old historic varieties. After all, if there is antiquarian value in Roses, the wildlings

have many times as much as the very oldest of the "old Roses."

How long ago, for instance, was it that **pendulina** (whose possibilities for sharing in the synthesis of hardy climbers, hardly yet touched upon by any breeder are indicated by its name) ascended again into the cold heights of the Alps in company with its brother sort, **rubrifolia**, the unique red-leaf Rose, whence they had been driven by the coming of the Ice Age? **Pendulina**, indeed, may have climbed back again unchanged by its sojourn in the valley, but the parent of **rubrifolia** there met a Rose of an alien and Southern race. In other words, strange pollen fell on it, and when the high, rocky cliffs saw it once more it bore in its cells two extra sets of "coloured bodies," or chromosomes, the heredity bearers, one of which came from a race related to the Teas, and one from a member of the **macrophylla** group, wandering westward from the Himilaya country. No one knows all this for certain, of course, but the story is deduced from Dr. C. C. Hurst's analysis of its cell-constitution. This analysis gives it the formula, D-DAE, wherein one D represents the male or pollen cell of the cinnamomea group (to which our own native **blanda** belongs), the other D the component of the female or egg cell of the same race, the A a tagging-on constituent of the egg cell drawn from the most nearly semi-tripical race of the Rose genus, the **chinensis=multiflora=setigera=multiflora** group, and the E the afore-mentioned denizen of the eastern slopes of the Himilayas.

The above details are theoretical, but it is perfectly well established that in **rubrifolia**, as in all the **canina** group to which it belongs, there is an unbalanced relation of the male and female elements. The male cell is always simple, with only one set of chromosomes. In the various **canina** species from two to five extra sets may "tag along" in the egg cell. Cytological work done in Europe leaves no doubt of this.

The result is that the world now has Rose species of all sorts of adaptation, from mountain to sandy beach, from desert to swamp and jungle. At the one extreme is **gigantea**, the rampant climber of the eastern Asiatic forest, where its canes attain a length of sixty feet or more, in correspondence with the heat and moisture of its habitat. At the other extreme are the dwarfer forms of **spinosissima**, the Scotch Rose, and **suffulta**, or **pratincola**, the little dry-land Rose of the western plains of Canada and the United States. It blooms when scarcely three inches high, never reaches a

height in excess of one foot, and hence may have a place in rock gardens. Its flower is of good size despite the diminutiveness of the plant, and, wonder of wonders, it is recurrent blooming.

Practically all the ever-blooming habit of domestic Roses has been obtained from the semi-tropic species, where, of course, we are not surprised to find it. There are four northern species, and perhaps more, which are ever-blooming. These are **rugosa**, **beggeriana**, **suffulta**, and that Ishmael of Roses, the Ross Rambler. None of these have been more than touched as yet, and the last two of them are almost Canadian monopolies. **Rugosa** has been worked for some time but always in crosses with the tender Roses, which it has had no difficulty in dominating. Hybridized with other hardy species it is much more ready to yield up its characteristics, some of which, such as loose, sprawling habit and excessive thorniness, are distinctly undesirable. Both of the two notable attempts to break away from the old line of effort in utilizing **rugosa** have been made at Ottawa. The first gave us Agnes, the prize-winning offspring of **rugosa** and pollen of Persian Yellow. The second gave us Carmenetta, the offspring of **rubrifolia** and pollen of **rugosa**. Here I find myself back to the topic of **rubrifolia**. Scientists like to check their results obtained on one line of effort by results obtained on another. The **rubrifolia**-hybrid, Carmenetta, is the best possible practical confirmation of the theory of the chromosome-constitution of **rubrifolia** as advanced by Dr. Hurst. Some telescoping seems to have taken place in the origination of Carmenetta, whereby the whole vigour of the Japanese species was added to the whole vigour of the Alpine. Neither **rugosa** nor **rubrifolia**, as is well-known, is likely to exceed five to six feet, but Carmenetta reaches a height of eleven feet or more. This height is not attained, either, by reaching up slender, recurring stems like those of a climber; neither is it a pillar Rose. It is, rather, an extraordinarily large and sturdy bush Rose, in vigour more like a Chinese lilac. The only possible explanation is that the parents are sufficiently far removed that the factors, or genes, for vigour do not overlap, but supplement each other. Assuming for the moment that Dr. Hurst's analysis represents the true state of affairs, the constitution of Carmenetta must be C-DAE, where C is the contribution of **rugosa**. The most learned scientist, however, could not have prophesied the result which was obtained. This is one of the surprises of plant-breeding.

No one knows what will be the result of combining genes until he has actually combined them. In our day, too, the limits of fertility seem to be wider than was believed. The recent Russian and Canadian crosses between wheat and wild grasses, the very suggestions of which would have been laughed out of court a few years ago, have startled the world into the realization that it is seldom safe to prophesy failure. Now we have Father Schoener in California assuring us that he intends to hybridize Roses with apples. I do not think it likely of accomplishment, but, in view of recent experience, fear even to seem doubtful.

The nicest part of the proof concerning **rubrifolia**, however, is yet to be stated. Our Miss Isabella Preston not only put **rugosa** pollen on **rubrifolia**, giving us Carmenetta, but also put **rubrifolia** pollen on **rugosa**, producing hybrids of little value, which, naturally, she has not introduced. The former cross would be expressed by C (C + D) DAE, giving C-DAE, as already seen; and the latter by D (DAE + C) C, giving C-D. Carmenetta inherits the red-leaf character of **rubrifolia** while the other hybrids do not. Evidently the genes for coloured foliage lie in the AE constituent of **rubrifolia**. This one-way inheritance of the coloured-leaf character fits very nicely into the theory.

I find it very difficult to decide which is the more interesting, the actual hybridization work with its unknown possibilities, or the analysis of the relationship of the Rose species. There are some six hundred species in the genus **rosa**. What remains to be done, both in hybridization and in classification, is enormous.

The old systematic botanical classifications are all alike valueless if intended to indicate anything approaching a family tree of the Rose. They were made before the days of cytology and chromosome analysis, that is, in entire ignorance of the most important distinguishing character of the genera.

Of more recent classifications I know of only two. The first is that already mentioned, made by Dr. C. C. Hurst, of Cambridge. It, doubtless, was too far-reaching and too hurried, and frequently based upon insufficient evidence. Nevertheless, I believe that further investigation will substantiate a great deal both of what Dr. Hurst has summed up and of what he has added. His way of cancelling out non-distinguishing characteristics of the species is immensely attractive.

The second analysis was made by Miss Erlanson at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and is undoubtedly scientific and sound in its more restricted range. Her work covered North American Roses only, and was, I believe, discontinued upon her recent marriage and departure for India. Someone should extend the scope of her investigation and cover the Roses of the world. Most of the American Roses belong, or are related to, the fourth of the Hurst groups, the D or **cinnamomea** group, and hence are restricted in variation and interest. The other four, in all their richness, are found chiefly in the old world.

A brief synopsis of Hurst's findings will not be out of place here. The home of the A or tender group is the warm-temperate zone of Southern Europe, North Africa and South Asia. To this Hurst adds a solitary member from America,—**setigera**. The B group comprises the **lutea** or yellow briar family, at home from Persia to North China, in dry, hot situations with sharp nights and cold winters. The C group is **rugosa** and its relatives, at home on the sea-coasts of Japan and the nearby Asiatic mainland. The D group undoubtedly is the hardiest, and occurs in northern North America, Siberia, and northern Europe. The E group, to which belongs the giant form **macrophylla**, is native of south-eastern Asia. The **canina** group, a composite one containing elements of all these, are inferred to be more modern, and occur in Central Europe.

This theory is the very matter which should now have the closest investigation. I, for one, find myself much disappointed with the range of interest of most Rose-lovers. Thousands of dollars are spent every year for so-called "novelties," which are anything but novel, since they are merely re-hashings of the exhausted Hybrid Tea stock. Unlimited money and enthusiasm for varieties which experience has shown will mostly be as stale as yesterday's news in a year or two, and not a cent, not a thought, for the acquisition of new blood and the extension of knowledge! But perhaps I am misjudging Rose-lovers. It may be that they are merely unaware of the richness of the genus **rosa**, and do not realize the opportunity which it offers.

NOTES ON THE 1936 ROSE SEASON FROM EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

By H. W. Stiles

We shall not readily forget the winter of 1935-6, or the way in which most of us were caught napping.

A killing frost on the night of August 15th, 1935, put an end to our blooming season, but subsequent fine summer-like weather held out hopes that our plants would harden up nicely for the winter.

Sad to relate, the fine weather deceived most of us, and we did not apply the winter protection in time, with the result that losses by winter killing were very severe.

Saturday, October 26th, 1935, here was like a summer's day, over 60° above in the shade, but to our amazement the next morning the glass had fallen to Zero, and the ground was covered with a foot of snow.

From this date the weather never lifted, so we had to apply what protection we could over the snow, which was a poor substitute for the regular method.

The average temperature here for the month of February was 33° below, and on several occasions it dropped to 50° below, so it is small wonder that our 1936 Rose season has been the poorest for many years.

I managed to bring about 80 plants through this terrible weather, but many of them had a hard struggle to re-establish themselves, hence they gave me little bloom, and I added 2 dozen of the later varieties in the spring, which have not done very well.

Earlier in these notes I mentioned winter conditions, but what of the summer? Day after day the temperature over 90 in the shade, with only 2 slight showers during the whole month of July, nice looking buds at 6 a.m., full blown roses by noon, with over a month waging constant war against the "**Rose Curculio**," who, notwithstanding all antidotes, took toll of hundreds of buds.

Among the recent additions I tried Nigrette, Heros, Edina, Kidway, Sir Henry Segrave, Madame Jules Guerin, and several others.

The much vaunted "Nigrette" refused to grow at all, but I found "Heros" to be a real addition to the darker shades, and "Edina" will, I think, be welcome among the

whites; the others did not produce sufficient bloom for one to form an opinion, but they may do better another year.

Strange to say, "Night," which has hitherto been anything but a good rose here, gave me this season the best blooms in the garden, and contrary to its usual habit, was very vigorous in growth.

Several of the classes at our annual show failed to attract a single entry, and the remainder were anything but good blooms, but to quote an old one—"Things like this you know must be, when the clerk of the weather goes out on a spree."

I was particularly interested in the article on "Hybrid Perpetuals" by Col. Hugh Rose, in the last issue of The Annual, and I fully agree that in many respects they have never been approached by the more modern Teas, and as a precaution against further monkey tricks by the weather man, I intend to plant nothing but Perpetuals in future.

Possibly our Eastern friends may be interested to know that we had frost in every month of the year from August 15th, 1935; one on June 3rd, 1936, cut down all tender stuff, and a slight one in early July, 1936, made the cycle complete, so I leave you to imagine what the task is like to grow decent Roses in this western country.

We still intend to try, and I am glad to say that our local "University of Alberta" is establishing a "Rose Test Garden" during 1937, which should prove of great assistance to all those interested in Rose Culture.

POLYANTHA ROSES

By A. H. Tomlinson

Associate Professor, Department of Horticulture,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

To rose lovers who do not have the time to care for the more fastidious and, perhaps, superior roses like the Hybrid Teas and Hybird Perpetuals, or even the Climbers, the writer commends the Polyanthas or their Hybrids. These good folk, without doubt, admire the more difficult and aristocratic types, and likely envy the owners of such, but their cultural requirements undoubtedly are more exacting. Thus, the Baby Ramblers or the Polyantha roses may well be considered by those of us with limited leisure.

The Polyanthas need less attention than the more popular species because they are extremely hardy, vigorous, thrifty, and do not easily succumb to attacks of fungus diseases and insects as do their blue-blooded relatives.

The original Polyanthas are continuous and free bloomers, with clusters or sprays of small double blossoms similar to their forebear, the Rambler, *Rosa multiflora*. The new Polyantha hybrids, however, are more like the Hybrid Tea in habit of growth, foliage, and to some extent the Hybrid Tea blossoms, thus resembling a new parent. *Rosa polyantha* proper are largely dwarf and bushy, with mostly shiny small leaves, and fit nicely into beds, borders, and hedges. For such purposes glorious floral pictures can be obtained in varied colours as crimsons, scarlets, orange-scarlets, pinks, salmons, white, and creams; also, some of these varieties emit typical rose scent. Our Polyantha friends can be selected for summer effects in flowers instead of the so-called "annuals" being used. Furthermore, such flower beds would be permanent and less costly, when one considers the outlay needed for annuals and the repeated yearly labour, over a period. Why not plant Baby Ramblers in combination with other plants? How about an arrangement of blues or purples in delphiniums, white or yellow trumpet lilies, with scarlet or pink Polyanthas? Possibly, the roses in association with the lilies and violas would appeal to many if the previous suggestion does not. Please do not be shocked! but why not select gladioli and roses in Hybrid Teas or Polyantha! The writer is assured that some remarkable floral harmonies can be brought about with these two groups especially, in reds, pinks, white, or salmon hues or tones. Try such! The contrast between the gladiolus and rose characteristics will help to make the design more effective. A very charming sight in the early summer could be blue forget-me-nots with pink Polyantha, and when the myosotis finish flowering the plants should be pulled out. If allowed, the forget-me-not seeds that fall on the ground will germinate later for next season's blossoms.

The uniform habit of the Polyantha makes it especially suitable for flat or sloping surfaces, so that unique and fascinating floral displays may be brought into being. These roses are unsurpassable in combination with the tall bare trunk of the tree or standard forms, or to cover the lower bare, thorny growth of Pillars and Climbers, thus completing a delightful rosary, arbour, or bower.

The Polyanthas are well suited as edgings for borders, beds, drives, and walks, particularly the dwarf varieties. Thus, this class of roses can well be featured most admirably in formal or informal planting schemes.

The writer has been delighted at the enthusiastic reception given the new hybrids at the O.A. College rose gardens at Guelph by rose enthusiasts—experienced and otherwise. Two hybrids, Else Poulsen, a pleasing rose-pink with a carmine tinge, and Krsten Poulsen of light scarlet have especially appealed. These grow about two and one-half to three feet high and a galaxy of bloom has charmed visitors during the whole season. These varieties appeal whether separate, together, or with other material; as hedges they are par excellence. Karen Poulsen, a newer variety raised by the same Danish hybridist, is dwarfer and produces clusters in a fascinating brilliant scarlet. Still another new Poulsen—Anne Poulsen—this time, a fragrant reddish-crimson, has many admirers.

One of the most striking new Polyantha in the Test Garden at Guelph is Feuerschein, which provides a dazzling scarlet array of blossoms. It resembles a flame of fire as the name suggests. Madge Prior is another Test Garden favourite which has blossoms galore of clear wine colour and a white eye. Dance of Joy is bright scarlet. Fortschritt is claimed by some to be one of the finest, with Hybrid Tea like blooms in salmon-yellow. A wavy or fluted form of pink-carmine petalage has its admirers at the Test Garden. Here, it is commonly called Permanent Wave although the European name is Mev. van Straaten van Nes. It is prettiest when the blossoms first open.

Although there are other new Polyantha hybrids, and worth while too, a few of the older types will now receive attention. Ellen Poulsen has a delightful fragrance and is a variety producing nicely-formed, large, double cherry-pink blooms. It is a favourite with the writer. Gloria Mundi is described by many as a startling glowing orange, and is striking, although inclined to fade with age. Eblouissant is grown because of its very bright, deep velvety-red clusters. Golden Salmon has a brilliant fire colour. Katherine Zeimet is described by all as sweet and is a pleasing white. Miss Edith Cavell is a popular bright crimson. Orange King is a bright orange-crimson. One could go on with these older varieties, for there are many of them, and they are all interesting and typical of their class.

The Polyanthas are well known, yet they deserve more popularity—the older varieties as well as the new hybrids. The writer admits that for some purposes, in the garden or park, the Hybrid Teas must be given first choice, but the Polyanthas have much to offer in hardiness, free and continuous flowering as individuals, rows, or masses. They require little pruning or spraying, but some winter protection is needed in the colder parts; also, they are dependable if a proper situation and soil fertility are provided.

The pruning needed is to cut back lightly in spring and remove old flowering trusses during Summer and Fall.

In spraying to keep down mildew, which sometimes enters upon the scene, a sulphur dusting or spraying may be given. Mildew often appears during hot, dry spells followed by cold weather. The more troublesome fungi, rust and black-spot, rarely appear, but spraying to prevent trouble is always worth doing. Should aphids make their appearance soap or tobacco sprays should be given.

Roses as pot plants have been popular in Europe for years, both for window and conservatory. Here, the Polyanthas are featured by florists but only as a temporary affair. The pot plant is usually purchased by the householder for late Winter or Spring decoration. These plants may be taken from the pot in late Spring when blooming is over and planted out-of-doors. This, ordinarily, should be done with them but the writer is afraid that frequently these rose bushes are neglected and allowed to die. When set outside, pruning should be done. Better still, these pot roses can be grown on as pot plants. The pot should be plunged in soil out-of-doors when Spring comes, or later, if the plant is still in bloom. In Fall the pot rose should be brought inside to a cold cellar and started to grow in a warm, bright window any time after December, when ordinary light pruning should be done ere growth begins.

Repotting is needed once in every one or two years, and the plant should be given fertilizer during its growing and flowering season. Roses in pots will delight the grower for many years if properly handled.

The writer believes that the rose with its many species deserves our thought, love, and care and that in response it will repay us many-fold, but none more than the dwarf or Baby Rambler, *Rosa polyantha*.

ROSE NOTES FROM ISLINGTON

By D. C. Patton

A Springlike Sunday in early February! Many a Rosarian in the Toronto district has been out looking over his rose beds and examining each plant for signs of winter damage. We hope all were as pleased as we were, at the apparently healthy condition of our plants. This winter so far has been exceptionally mild, but with practically no snow protection, and with the constant freezing and thawing, a good deal of damage might be expected.

This evening we've been looking over the notes kept last summer, and reviewing our Rose experiences of that and other seasons. More than ever are we impressed that Rose growing has an urge, a fascination, and a joy all its own. Aside from our humble opinion that a perfect Rose is the most glorious example of form and color and sweetness in all the floral world, there is something staunch and gallant about a good rose tree that fills us with admiration and friendliness. Not all, but most the better varieties will stand so much neglect; will stand frosts, insect pests and draught; and then come back with only a little encouragement and care, joyously and gratefully, to bloom and bloom again.

The 1936 season surely proved that. What a summer of promise—disappointment—plagues—surprises, and triumphs. What a test it was to the hundred and fifty odd roses in our garden, and how gloriously all but two or three came through to fairly lavish their loveliness on us till late October.

The majority of our roses were planted in the Spring of 1935. Not one failed to survive that winter, and including some fifty newly-planted bushes, all seemed off to a most auspicious start by early May, 1936. Then two nights of sharp frosts played havoc with the tender new foliage and forming buds in our main beds. The frozen plants had to be pruned back again, some quite severely. One bed of some thirty-five Hybrid Teas, in a more sheltered spot, escaped however, and first bloom opened on June 10th. By the 15th, this bed was a blaze of color, each rose seemingly trying to excel its neighbor in the number and loveliness of its blooms. Against its background of low gray stone wall and clipped cedar hedge, it made a picture that will linger long and pleasantly in our memory.

In the meantime, the frost-bitten comrades in the other beds, were coming back like the good soldiers they are, and a few days AFTER the Rose Show (one of our little disappointments) were opening many truly gorgeous blooms.

Through the warm days of late June, aphids were more numerous and active than usual. They are a puny foe however, and frequent thorough spraying kept them baffled. (We stick to Triogen, with an added dash of Black Leaf 40 for good measure.) As June drew to a close, and the heat increased, came the Rose Beetles in their ravenous thousands. This has become an annual event in our district, worse it seems each summer, and "there aughta be a law." Can no one find a cure for this pest? We are told they don't breed in our rose beds, but in waste sandy ground in the vicinity, which must be cultivated and cleared up. But there is no waste sandy ground in our vicinity,—unless the numerous traps and bunkers of the adjoining golf club be such. Heaven knows they receive frequent niblicking, and seem well cultivated—we've even helped do that. In desperation we tried spraying with Fly Tox, but while that killed the beetles, it burned and discolored both foliage and bloom, and so was useless.

We were still battling this pest, when the heat wave of early July struck. Its one bright memory was that by the second morning every last rose beetle had disappeared, as if by magic. But what havoc they'd wrought in the glorious first crop blooms of scores of roses.

During the days that followed, lawns turned brown and sear, the borders and annual plants drooped and shrivelled. Even the shrubs and evergreens seemed to be giving up. But the rose bushes stood up to it marvelously. Not much color in the beds, true, because even half opened buds were literally burned to a crisp, and those that opened in the morning were shrivelled and dropping by noon. Fortunately the level of our beds is n inch or two below the surrounding turf, and by scooping out holes six or eight inches deep, between the plants, and then letting the hose, with nozzle off, flood for hours twice a week, we were able to keep the under-soil fairly moist and cool.

In the hot dry weeks that followed, the plants as a whole didn't make much growth, and two or three that had been badly frosted in May gave up the struggle. Those that seemed least affected by the heat, and that grew and bloomed best, were: Golden Dawn, Madame Butterfly, Lady Sylvia,

the new Matador, Feu Jos. Looymans, Mev. G. A. Van Rossem, Gloire de Hollande, Mad. Jules Bouche, Chas. P. Kilham, J. C. Thornton and E. J. Ludding. The growth on these seemed almost normal. Several others did not bloom during this period, but bravely produced new shoots and buds, that a little later more than made up for their tardiness. Outstanding among the newer varieties in this group were Comtesse Vandal, Max Krause, Vierlanden, Southport, Daisy Bud, McGredy's Ivory and two standards of Karen Poulsen. Such older favorites as Mrs. Henry Morse, Dainty Bess, The General, Christine, Mrs. Sam McGredy, President Hoover and Mrs. A. R. Barraclough also carried on magnificently.

Some mildew and blackspot appeared early in August, but cutting or picking off the affected leaves and a resumption of vigorous spraying (neglected during two weeks absence) soon had this under control.

Then came the cooler days and the soaking, life-giving rains of late August. What a transformation in the gardens and the whole landscape, almost over night. And how the Roses sprang to growth and color again. Never have we had such roses as September, 1936, brought forth. They were still revelling in an ecstasy of color and perfume when heavy October frosts abruptly, and all too soon, put an end to their enthusiasm for the season.

A professional rose grower, who visited our garden early in September, said our roses looked healthier, and less affected by the heat and drought than those in many other gardens, and asked to what we attributed their good condition. Our answer was,—The fairly heavy clay soil, kept well mulched and cultivated, systematic and thorough spraying with Triogen, thorough soaking twice a week of the ground, not the plants, plus a lot of loving care.

The reward from all of which was so great, and we enjoyed the doing of it so much, that we are busy right now, trying to figure out where best we can dig up just a few more yards of lawn, to make room for MORE ROSES!

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 Blacklock, Miss M. E.
 Blundell, Mrs. Arthur
 Boggs, Miss A.
 Booth, Mr. G. E. H.
 Boswell, Miss
 Boucher, Mrs. D. W.
 Bouchley, Mr. A. L.
 Bow, Mrs. Wm.
 Bowles, Dr. Geo. H.
 Bozer, Dr. Herman E.
 Bradley, Mrs. G. R.
 Bradley, Mr. L. M.
 Brampton Nursery
 Brayley, Mr. J. E.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Brawley, Miss I.
Bricker, Mr. F. D.
Brigham, Mr. W. H.
Brittain, Mr. W. E.
Bristol, Mrs. E.
Brock, Miss M. G.
Broderick, Mr. M. J.
Brown, Mr. A. E.
Brown, Mr. Arthur M.
Brown, Mrs. R. C.
Browne, Miss Annie J.
Bruce, Miss D.
Brunke, Mrs. F. C.
Brush, Miss O.
Brush, Mr. S. B., Jr.
Bucke, Mrs. William A.
Buffam, Mr. F. U.
Bulman, Mr. Edward
Burk, Mr. E. C.
Burke, Mr. J. G.
Burton, Miss
Butcher, Mr. George
Byers, Miss M.
Cairns, Mr. Peter S.
Cameron, Mrs. C.
Cameron, Mrs. I. H.
Campbell, Dr. D. .A
Campbell, Mr. W. A.
Campbell, Mrs. W. R.
Carley, Mr. Geo. T.
Carlisle, Mr. C. H.
Carr, Mr. W. D.
Carter, Mr. J. E.
Castle, Miss M. S.
Catto, Mr. John M.
Catton, Mr. J. J.
Caudwell, Mr. Norman S.
Central Experimental Farm
Ottawa, Ont.
Chalmers, Mr. E. M.
Chamberlain, Mr. G. C.
Chapman, Mr. A. E.
Chapman, Mr. F. D.
Chapman, Dr. G. K.
Chater, Mr. H. J.
Cheetham, Mr. P. H.
Christianson, Mr. W. D.
Clarke, Mr. J. J.
Clarkson, Mr. G. T.
Cline, Mr. A. E.
Cluff, Mr. A. F.
Cockburn, Mrs. Hugh
Cockburn, Mr. Hugh
Cohoe, Mr. J. E.
Cohoe, Mrs. J. E.
Coleman, Miss H.
Coles, Mr. James
Colgan, Mr. H. H.
Collins, Mr. E. F.
Collins, Mr. Fred
Conquergood, Dr. Geo. L.
Cook, Mr. P.
Cooper, Mr. C. E.
Corbett, Mr. W. J.
Cork, Miss Helen
Coulson, Mr. Charles L.
Cox, Mrs. Alfred W.
Coyles, Mrs. Geo. W.
Crawford, Mr. Bernard R.
Crawford, Mr. R. F.
Creswick, Mr. M. G.
Creswick, Rev. Walter
Crocker, Mr. E. S.
Crosby, Mr. J.
Crowther, Mrs.
Crowther, Mr. T. E.
Cruickshank, Mr. C. W.
Cruickshank, Mrs. C. W.
Crumpton, Mr. A.
Cummer, Dr. J. A.
Cummings, Mr. W. G.
Curry, Mr. P. N.
Daley, Mr. James
Daley, Miss M. G.
Dalton, Miss M. R.
Dance, Miss Ivy
Dance, Mr. J. W.
Dankin, Mr. J. Howard
Davies, Mrs. R. W.
Davies, Mr. R. W.
Davies, Dr. T. A.
Davis, Mr. Clarence A.
Daxon, Mr. James
Deacon, Mrs. F. H.
Deacon, Col. F. H.
Dean, Mrs. M. E.
Dearden, Mrs. O. D.
DeJardine, Dr. G. A.
Dempster, Miss G.
de Salis, Mr. H. W.
Dew, Mr. Chas. T.
Dignam, Mr. H. M.
Dillane, Mrs. M. K.
Dingman, Mr. R. G.
Douglas, Mrs. J. S.
Douglas, Mr. Wm. M.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Downey, Mrs. A. H.
Driver, Mr. E. T.
Drury, Mr. Wilbert C.
Duncan, Mr. E. J. B.
Dunham, Mr. Mellor
Dunlap, Mrs. D. A.
Dunington-Grubb, Mrs. L. A.
Dyer, Mrs. G. H.
Eakins, Miss Margaret I.
Earle, Miss V.
Ede, Mr. Arthur G.
Edgar, Mrs. Wm.
Elliott, Mr. E. D.
Elliott, Mrs. H. E.
Elliott, Mrs. W. J.
Enser, Mr. P. G.
Evans, Mr. Fred W.
Fairfield, Mrs. H. E.
Fairhead, Mr. N. A.
Falls, Mrs. Harvey S.
Fanton, Mr. Fred. W.
Farnsworth, Rev. E.
Field, Mr. Burton E.
Flath, Dr. E.
Fleming, Mr. Wm. G.
Flett, Mr. Frank
Folster, Mr. G. L.
Ford, Mr. Charles
Forsyth, Mrs. Elizabeth
Francis, Mr. A. E.
Francis, Mr. E. T. D.
Fraser, Mr. F. R.
Fraser, Mrs. W. Kaspar
Frith, Mr. Rowland
Fuller, Miss L. L.
Galletly, Mr. J. S.
Gamwell, Mr. R. G.
Gardiner, Miss A. J.
Gardner, Miss S.
Gaskell, Mr. John
Gausby, Dr. E. L.
Gazeley, Mr. George
Geary, Col. G. R., K.C.
German, Mr. C. E.
Ghent, Mrs. Percy P.
Gibbs, Mr. John H.
Gifford, Miss E.
Gillies, Mrs. D. A.
Gillies, Mr. D. B.
Gillies, Miss Mary G.
Giroy, Mr. F. H.
Gilson, Mrs. J.
Giroux, Mr. John C.
Glaves, Mrs. W. J. M.
Gordon, Col. H. D. L.
Gow, Mr. A. Alan
Gow, Mrs. A. Alan
Graham, Mr. R.
Graham, Mr. R. J. E.
Graham, Dr. Roscoe R.
Grainger, Mr. E.
Grant, Mrs. Alex. Y.
Grant-Suttie, Lt.-Col. G. L. P.
Gray, Dr. Henry
Green, Mr. F. L.
Gregory, Mr. Claudioius
Grier, Mrs. A. Monro
Grimshaw, Mr. J. R.
Guelph Public Library
Guest, Mr. A. E.
Gunnell, Mr. Richard
Hall, Mr. John S.
Hallson, Mrs. J.
Hamilton, Mr. C. B.
Harcourt, Mrs. F. W.
Harcourt, Mr. R. M.
Hardiman, Mr. J.
Harding, Mr. J. E.
Hare, Dr. R. B.
Harkness, Mr. A. H.
Harkness, Mr. A. L.
Harris, Mr. C. J.
Harris, Mrs. James
Harris, Miss Rose B.
Harris, Mr. W. E.
Harrison, Mr. E. J.
Harrop, Mr. Herbert
Hart, Mr. M. C.
Harvey, Mr. J. F.
Haslett, Miss Jean E.
Haszard, Mr. L. A.
Hatton, Mr. R. Marion
Havecroft, Mr. John
Haw, Mr. W. S.
Hawley, Mr. Ralph
Hawthorne, Mr. H. S.
Hay, Mrs. Edward
Hay, Miss
Hedgecock, Mr. Henry
Hellmuth, Mrs. I. F.
Hemphill, Mr. John
Henderson, Miss E. M.
Henderson, Miss Evelyn E.
Henderson, Mrs. T. B.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Henning, Mrs. W. J.
 Henry, Mr. F. J.
 Hepburn, Mr. Thos.
 Heringa, Miss Louise W.
 High, Miss Irene
 High, Mr. Isaac
 Higham, Mrs. H. C.
 Higham, Mr. H. C.
 Hilbert, Mrs. C. H.
 Hill, Miss Louise
 Hillary, Miss K. E.
 Hinman, Mr. H. R.
 Hisey, Mr. A.
 Holland Bulb Gardens
 Holland, Mrs. Norman
 Hollingsworth, Mr. H.
 Holmes, Mr. Dudley E.
 Holmes, Mrs. E. B.
 Homewood, Mr. R. J.
 Hopkins, Mr. Austin
 Hopkins, Mrs. C. W. R.
 Howland, Mrs. Peleg
 Huehn, Mr. E. F.
 Huehn, Mrs. E. F.
 Hughes, Mr. Frank, K.C.
 Hughes, Mr. J. N. W.
 Hunter, Mr. A. Stuart
 Hunter, Mrs. H. M.
 Hutcheon, Mr. John

 Ingle, Mr. W. O.
 Ironside, Mrs. Dorothy
 Irwin, Mr. John
 Irwin, Mrs. F. H.

 Jacques, Mrs. Ida
 Jamieson, Mr. J. C.
 Jamieson, Mrs. J. C.
 Jefferis, Miss Nella
 Jenkyns, Mr. H.
 Jennings, Mr. John
 Jewell, Mr. Geo. S.
 Johns, Mr. R. N.
 Johnson, Miss J.
 Jones, Miss Dorothy
 Jones, Mr. S.
 Jury, Mr. J. H. H.

 Kay, Mr. C. B.
 Keat, Mr. E. M.
 Keillor, Mr. James
 Keirstead, Mr. A. F.
 Keith, Miss M.
 Keith, Mr. Gordon

 Keith, Mr. J. M.
 Keith, Mr. R. H.
 Kennedy, Mr. John R.
 Kerby, Mrs. R. R.
 Kerr, Mr. Ralph S.
 Kerr, Mr. R. D.
 Ketcheson, Mr. T. E.
 King, Mr. J. L.
 Kippax, Miss Helen M.
 Klein, Mr. L. G.
 Knowles, Mrs. C. O.

 Lacombe, Mrs. Joseph
 Laird, Mrs. Alexander
 Langlois, Mr. H. G.
 Langmuir, Miss W. D.
 Lash, Mrs. Miller
 Laurie, Mr. A.
 Law, Miss Maud
 Lawrence, Mrs. Geo. W.
 Lawson, Mrs. J. Earl
 Lawton, Mr. A. H.
 Layritz, Mr. Richard
 Lee, Mr. John H.
 Leff, Mr. E. F.
 Lefroy, Miss Beatrice
 Legendre, Mr. Jacques L.
 Leitch, Mr. Arthur S.
 Lennard, Miss Winnifred
 Leslie, Mr. W. R.
 Lewis, Mr. Geo. F.
 Lewis, Mr. Stanley
 Liddell, Mrs. J.
 Limerick, Mr. Arthur McF.
 Lindsay, Mrs. Martine
 Lingley, Mr. L. V.
 Loblaw, Mrs. Alex. B.
 Lyall, Mr. T. O.

 Maas, Mr. A.
 Macabe, Mrs. T. J.
 Macaulay, Mrs. T. B.
 Macdonald College
 MacInnis, Mrs. B. S.
 MacKenzie, Mrs.
 MacKenzie, Mr. W. D.
 MacLean, Mrs. J. B.
 MacLennan, Miss E.
 MacMurchy, Mrs. Angus
 Madden, Mr. B.
 Malcolm, Mr. Scott
 Malcolm, Mrs. Scott
 Malcolmson, Mr. H. H.
 Manz, Mr. H. J.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Mara, Mr. John A.
 Mara, Mrs. W. H.
 Marshall, Mr. E.
 Marshall, Mr. John H.
 Marshall, Mrs. K. R.
 Martin, Mr. J. A.
 Matthews, Mrs. A. C.
 Matthews, Mr. C. A. G.
 Matthews, Mrs. W. E.
 Maxwell, Mr. F. D.
 Mead, Mr. J. H.
 Meek, Miss Agnes
 Mercer, Mrs. Hugh
 Merritt, Mr. Stanley
 Merry, Mr. Martin N.
 Merry, Mrs. Martin N.
 Merry, Mrs. Reynolds L.
 Miller, Mrs. Elsie L.
 Miller, Mr. Geo. W.
 Miller, Mrs. T. W.
 Minns, Dr. F. S.
 Minor, Mr. H. W.
 Mitchell, Mr. Emerson
 Mitchell, Mrs. G. G.
 Mitchell, Dr. J. P.
 Mitchell, Mr. Lawrence
 Mitchell, Mrs. P. H.
 Moore, Mr. H. J.
 Moore, Mrs. Napier
 Moore, Mr. S. W.
 Moore, Mr. Walter
 Morbey, Mr. Fred T.
 Morrow, Mrs. F. K.
 Morrow, Mrs. G. A.
 Muffitt, Miss L.
 Muir, Mrs. A. H.
 Mulqueen, Mrs. F. J.
 Murphy, Mr. Ford A.
 Murray, Mr. A. W.
 Mussel, Mrs. J. M.
 McCallum, Mr. J. D.
 McCallum, Mrs. Peter
 McCarthy, Mrs. Leigh
 McCauley, Mr. Wm.
 McCool, Mr. John
 McConnell, Dr. J. H.
 McCracken, Mr. E. G.
 McCutcheon, Mr. W. N.
 McDonald, Mr. T. S.
 McFadden, Mr. S. A.
 McFarlane, Mr. Paul A.
 McGaw, Mrs. T. D.
 McGinnes, Mr. C. R.
 McGregor, Miss M. C.
 McIntosh, Miss B.
 McKay, Miss E.
 McKechnie, Mr. J. B.
 McKee, Mrs. J. A.
 McLennan, Mrs. Duncan
 McMillan, Dr. G.
 McMillan, Mr. K. A.
 McMurray, Mr. Leonard
 McNeece, Mrs. James
 McNiven, Mrs. Pearl
 McRuer, Mr. J. C., K.C.
 McTaggart, Mrs. George
 Nash, Mrs. A. E.
 Nesbit, Mrs. M. L.
 Nesbitt, Mrs. Sam
 Niagara Brand Spray Co.
 Nicholson, Mrs. James
 Norton, Mr. A. A.
 Norton, Mr. Harry A.
 Nunn, Mr. Geo.
 O'Connor, Mr. William
 O'dette, Mrs. E. G.
 Olinyk, Mr. D.
 Oliver, Mr. Frank G.
 Onslow, Miss V. C.
 Paget, Mr. T.
 Palmer, Prof. E. F.
 Passmore, Mrs. S. V.
 Parrish, Miss A. M.
 Paterson, Mr. R. G.
 Patchett, Mr. C. H.
 Patterson, Mr. A. B.
 Patton, Mr. D. C.
 Patton, Mrs. D. C.
 Patton, Mrs. Geo.
 Payne, Mrs. A. N.
 Payne, Mr. A. N.
 Pemberton, Mr. G. C. T.
 Pennell, Miss M.
 Peterborough Horticultural Society
 Pettit, Mr. C. R.
 Phillips, Miss P. E.
 Philp, Mr. J. M.
 Pickering, Mr. Wm.
 Pierce, Mrs. M. S.
 Piesley, Mrs. F.
 Pilcher, Mr. J. W.
 Poland, Mr. G. W.
 Pollock, Mr. W. V.
 Portch, Mr. J.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Pratt, Dr. John I.
 Price, W. H., Col.
 Pullen, Mrs. E. G.
 Ragen, Mr. H. J.
 Raitt, Miss J. M.
 Randall, Mr. T. J.
 Rathbun, Mrs. E. W.
 Ratray, Mr. T.
 Rea, Miss E.
 Reeve, Mrs. C. M.
 Reid, Mr. Douglas
 Reid, Mrs. G. A.
 Reid, Dr. W. H.
 Richardson, Miss E. R. W.
 Richardson, Mrs. H. K.
 Richardson, Dr. J. K.
 Riggs, Mr. A. J.
 Riggs, Mrs. F. L.
 Roberts, Mr. A. G.
 Robertson, Mr. A. Ross
 Robertson, Miss Marion
 Robinson, Mr. J. Beverley
 Robson, Mrs. R. B.
 Rodd, Mr. J. C.
 Ronalds, Mrs. Russell E.
 Rose, Mrs. Hugh A.
 Ross, Miss C. H.
 Rowand, Mrs. Elmer
 Rowley, Dr. A. E.
 Ruddy, Mr. E. L.
 Ruttan, Mr. C. M.
 Ryan, Mrs. Ada M.
 Sachs, Mr. Mitchell
 Sanderson, Mr. A. C.
 Sandwell, Mrs. B. K.
 Sargent, Mr. Frank
 Saunders, Mrs. E.
 Sawers, Mrs. F. J.
 Scandrett, Mr. H. B.
 Schlater, Mr. C. H.
 Schnick, Dr. J. A.
 Schroeder, Mr. Chas. F.
 Scott, Mrs. Frank R.
 Scroggins, Mr. Wm. D.
 Seaman, Mr. J. A.
 Selwood, Mr. Arch.
 Sharp, Mr. Robert
 Sharpe, Mr. W. H.
 Shaw, Mrs. Geo. B.
 Smith, Miss Kate F.
 Smith, Mrs. L. C.
 Smith, Mr. M. W.
 Smith, Mr. Robert
 Smith, Mr. W. Assheton
 Smyth, Mr. C. J.
 Snelgrove, Mr. W. J.
 Snively, Major A. C.
 Snyder, Dr. George D.
 Sowards, Mr. J. F.
 Sparling, Mr. R. R.
 Spaulding, Mrs. H. B.
 Squair, Mrs. J.
 Srigley, Mrs. J. W.
 Stalker, Mr. R. M.
 Stanbury, Judge J. G.
 Starr, Mrs. Clarence
 Starr, Mrs. F. N. G.
 Statton, Mr. Taylor
 Staunton, Mrs. A. Lynch
 Steel, Mr. Geo. E.
 Steele, Mr. A. L.
 Stephenson, Mr. C. R.
 Stevens, Mr. A. E.
 Stewart, Mr. A. E.
 Stewart, Mr. D. H.
 Stewart, Miss Jean
 Stewart, Mr. T. A.
 Stiles, Mr. H. W.
 Stone, Mr. P. B.
 Strachan, Mr. James
 Strudley, Mr. H. W.
 Stubington, Mr. G.
 Suckling, Mrs. W. A.
 Sulman, Mr. C. D.
 Talman, Miss W. M.
 Tanti, Mr. E.
 Tavner, Mr. A. H.
 Taylor, Mr. A. P.
 Taylor, Mrs. T. A.
 Taylor, Mr. W.
 Taylor, Mr. W. D.
 Tebbs, Rev. W.
 Templin, Miss A. L.
 Templin, Mr. Geo. C.
 Teskey, Mr. F. C.
 Thompson, Mr. Edgar J.
 Thompson, Mr. Samuel S.
 Thomson, Mrs. Ellis
 Thomson, Mr. P. A.
 Thomson, Mrs. R. G. O.
 Thornton, Mr. L. E.
 Thurber, Mr. E. M.
 Thwaites, Mr. J.
 Thurlow, Mr. E. R.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Continued*

- Tindale, Mrs. C. E.
Tomlinson, Prof. A. H.
Tomlinson, Mrs. A. H.
Trebilcock, Mrs. A. J.
Tudhope, Mrs. Hilton
Tuer, Miss M.
Tuller, Miss Jean
Turner, Mr. F.
Turner, Mr. James
Tyndall, Mrs. G. H.
Tyrer, Mr. D. J. S.
Tyrrell, Mrs. H. V.
Tyrrell, Mr. E. W.
Upshall, Dr. W. H.
Usher, Capt. Harold H.
Van Every, Mr. W. S.
Van Every, Mrs. W. S.
Vanstone, Mr. F. S.
Van Valkenburg, Mrs. R. S.
Varley, Mr. H.
Vloburgh, Mrs. E. O.
Vrooman, Mr. Glenn C.
Wadsworth, Mr. W. R.
Wakeley, Miss E.
Waldie, Miss Marion
Walker, Mr. H. E.
Wallot, Mr. Albert
Walsh, Miss J. B.
Walsh, Mr. J. E.
Walsh, Mr. John R.
Walton, Mrs. A. V.
Ward, Mr. L. S.
Ward, Mr. Samuel
Ward, Mr. Wm.
Ward, Mr. W. E.
Watson, Mrs. C. H.
Watson, Mr. R.
Wayling, Mrs. Jas.
Webster, Miss Constance
Wellington & Davidson
West, Judge W. S.
West, Mr. Lorne
Weston, Miss H.
Westren, Mr. John
White, Mr. E. T.
White, Mr. George C.
Whitehead, Mr. Alfred B.
Whitehead, Mr. W. M.
Whiteside, Mr. H. W.
Whitley, Mr. R. J.
Whitaker, Mrs. A. T.
Whytock, Mr. P. L.
Wickham, Mr. M. E.
Wilcox, Mrs. E. M.
Wilkins, Mr. Arthur E.
Wilkinson, Mr. E. H.
Williamson, Miss Elsie
Wilmot, Mr. Theo. N.
Wilson, Mrs. A. E.
Wilson, Mrs. Turner
Winter, Miss E. M.
Winter, Mrs. L. A.
Winter, Mr. L. A.
Winter, Mr. R. J.
Wood, Mr. C. F.
Woods, Mr. Allan E.
Woods, Mr. F. L.
Woods, Mrs. W. B.
Wright, Mr. A. F.
Wyant, Mr. Melvin E.
Yates, Miss Mary
Yates, Mrs. William H.
Young, Mrs. A. O.
Young, Mr. S. H.

The Constitution

I. The members of the Society hereby constitute themselves The Rose Society of Ontario, the seat of which shall be at Toronto, where the Records and Library shall be kept.

II. The purposes of the Society are to study, cultivate and exhibit Roses, award prizes for cultivation, exhibition of and essays upon Roses and Rose Culture; to acquire a Library on Rose Culture and generally to further and encourage the cultivation and study of Roses.

III. The Society shall consist of its Members and such additional persons as shall from time to time be admitted to membership by the Board of Directors, on payment of the fees prescribed by the rules.

IV. The members of the Society shall elect by ballot from amongst themselves a Board of Directors, to consist of twenty members, of whom six shall form an Advisory Board, and such Board of Directors shall make rules, and perform all executive and administrative duties; and six shall form a quorum. The Board of Directors shall elect a President and four Vice-Presidents, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall be eligible for re-election.

V. The Board of Directors shall hold office for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors shall be elected, and all members thereof shall be eligible for re-election.

VI. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer, both of which offices may be held by one person, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board, and shall perform such duties as the Board may direct.

VII. Any member of the Board of Directors who shall be successively absent from three duly called meetings thereof, without the consent of the Board, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Board, who may then proceed to fill the vacancy as hereinafter provided.

VIII. If any vacancy occurs in the Board of Directors, by the death, resignation or inability to act, of any of the members thereof, the other members of the Board may appoint another to fill his or her place, to hold office on the same terms as the other members of the Board.

IX. The members of the Society in any city or town or other district of Ontario to be defined by the Board of Directors, may, with the approval of the Board, appoint a committee for such city or town or other district, and may elect a presiding officer thereof, to be called the (name of the city, town or district) Vice-President, for the management of such local affairs of the Society not inconsistent with the Constitution and Rules, as may be necessary, and members so acting may adopt the name of The Rose Society of Ontario (name of city, town or district) Branch.

X. Exhibitions shall be held in Toronto, and may be held at other points in Ontario, at times to be decided upon by the Board of Directors, and prizes may be given at such Exhibitions.

XI. All competitions for prizes shall be divided into the following classes:—

Class 1.—Professional.—Comprising all such persons or corporations as carry on the trade of growing and selling flowers.

Class 2.—Semi-Professional.—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who keep gardeners, not otherwise employed.

Class 3.—Semi-Amateur.—Comprising all persons who do not grow flowers for profit, but who have the occasional assistance of gardeners in the cultivation of Roses, not solely employed by themselves.

Class 4.—Amateur.—Comprising all those persons who do not grow flowers for profit, and who cultivate Roses without the assistance of skilled gardeners, but who may employ a labourer.

Class 5.—Novice.—Comprising amateurs who have never exhibited before.

NOTE.—Amateurs and Semi-Amateurs may compete in the Professional and Semi-Professional classes, but the Professionals and Semi-Professionals may not compete in the Amateur and Semi-Amateur classes.

XII. The Constitution may be changed in any respect by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting of the Society.

XIII. A general meeting of the members of the Society shall be held at such place in the City of Toronto as the Board of Directors may appoint, in the month of December each year, on such day as the Board shall appoint for the purpose of receiving a report from the Board of all matters of interest and business during the preceding year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society, and at such meeting, a full statement of the finances of the Society for the year shall be submitted by the Board. Notice of such annual meeting shall be mailed to each member of the Society not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XIV. A special meeting of the members of the Society may be called by the President at any time, or such a special meeting shall be held upon the written application to the President of not less than twenty members of the Society, to consider any specified business. The President shall at the first ensuing meeting of the Board of Directors lay such application before the meeting and the Board shall appoint a date for such special meeting to be held within the succeeding two weeks at some place in the City of Toronto, and the members shall be notified by mail not later than ten days before such a meeting shall be held.

XV. The Board of Directors may elect from among the members of the Society, in recognition of outstanding services, an Honourary President and four Honourary Vice-Presidents, each to hold office for one year and be eligible for re-election. The Honourary President may be a member of the Board of Directors ex-officio.

Rules of the Rose Society of Ontario

1. The subscription to The Rose Society of Ontario shall be one dollar per annum for ordinary members, and five dollars for sustaining members, payable in advance on the date of the annual meeting, and not later than the first day of January of each year.
2. The Rose Society's year shall end on 30th November in each calendar year and the accounts shall be made up as at that date for presentation to the annual meeting.
3. Any member may, upon payment of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) be declared a Life Member.
4. The Board of Directors may form such committees as may be necessary for the transaction of business.
5. Lectures and instructions upon Roses and their culture shall be given under the auspices of the Society, at such times and places as the Board of Directors may determine.
6. The Board of Directors shall have power to appoint such persons, not necessarily members of the Society, as may be necessary for arranging for the Exhibition.
7. Affiliation by Horticultural or other Rose societies may be granted upon payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), or through membership. In the latter event to qualify at least ten members of the society applying for affiliation must be members of The Rose Society of Ontario. Affiliated societies are entitled to a silver medal from The Rose Society of Ontario for competition in the Rose sections of their local shows, provided, however, that there are at least three exhibitors in the competition for this medal.
8. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

By-Laws

(Defining the duties of the officers and Board of Directors.)

1. Special meetings may be called at any time by order of the President, and may be called at the written request of five members, notice of which shall be sent to each member by mail, such notice to specify the business which is the occasion of the call. No business other than that mentioned shall be transacted at such meeting.

2. The hour of meeting shall be eight o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the President or Chairman.

3. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to enforce strict observance of the Constitution, Rules and By-Laws of the Society, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, to approve all orders drawn on the Treasurer for appropriations of money made and passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and to perform such other duties as his official charge may require of him.

4. It shall be the duty of one of the Vice-Presidents in the order of his seniority, to preside at all meetings of the Society in the absence of the President. If none are present the Society shall elect a president pro tempore.

5. It shall be the duty of the Honorary Secretary to keep correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society, to keep a list of all members, of the time and place of all meetings in such manner as may be directed, and advise them of all notices of motion in accordance with the Constitution. He shall receive and pay over to the Treasurer all moneys due and belonging to the Society, receiving receipt therefor, and shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer, approved by the President. It shall be his duty to keep record of all meetings of the Board of Directors and each member's attendance at such meetings, and in his annual report state the number of meetings held and how many each member attended. He shall also preserve all books, papers and other documents belonging to the Society, and upon retiring from office deliver all such to his successor. He shall perform all other duties usually pertaining to that office, and at the annual meeting render a complete report of the membership and condition of the Society.

6. The Treasurer shall receive from the Honorary Secretary all moneys, giving a receipt therefor, and pay them out only on an authorized order from the Secretary, approved by the Board of Directors, and countersigned by the President or nominee of the Board. He shall keep a proper record of his receipts and disbursements, subject to the inspection of the Society, and shall deliver to his successor all moneys, books and other property belonging to the Society which may be in his possession, and at the annual meeting or when otherwise required, he shall furnish a complete report of his office, producing vouchers for all moneys paid out. He shall furnish such bond for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board shall direct, the cost of same to be paid by the Society.

7. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to have full charge of the working interests of the Society; they shall aid the President in the management of the Society between its sessions, and shall report on such matters as may be assigned to them for consideration on a vote of the Society at its meetings.

8. All members of the Society who are in good standing shall be eligible for any office in the Society. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be ex-officio members of all committees.

9. Six Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any authorized meeting of the Board.

10. The member named first on any committee shall act as Chairman until another is chosen by the said committee.

11. Parliamentary usages shall be observed in all debates and discussions.

12. In the election of officers, a ballot shall be taken for the President and the Vice-Presidents, and it shall require a majority of the votes cast to elect each such officer, and when three or more candidates are nominated, the one receiving the lowest number of votes on each ballot shall be dropped from the list, until only two remain, or until one shall have received a majority of the votes cast. In balloting for Directors the twenty candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and all ballot papers used shall bear the stamp of the Society.

13. No person shall be elected to the office of President of the Society for more than two years in succession, and a period of two successive years shall intervene between any terms of office so held.

14. The President may appoint a Nominating Committee whose duty it will be to prepare a list of twenty members who, from their interest in the Society, will undertake to act on the Board of Directors, and shall nominate the same at the General Meeting. These names shall be printed on a ballot slip, but such action of a Nominating Committee shall not prevent further alternative names being added by members by nomination at the General Meeting.

15. By-Laws may be made, altered or repealed at a meeting called in accordance with the Constitution.

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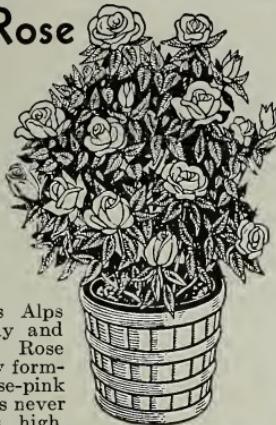
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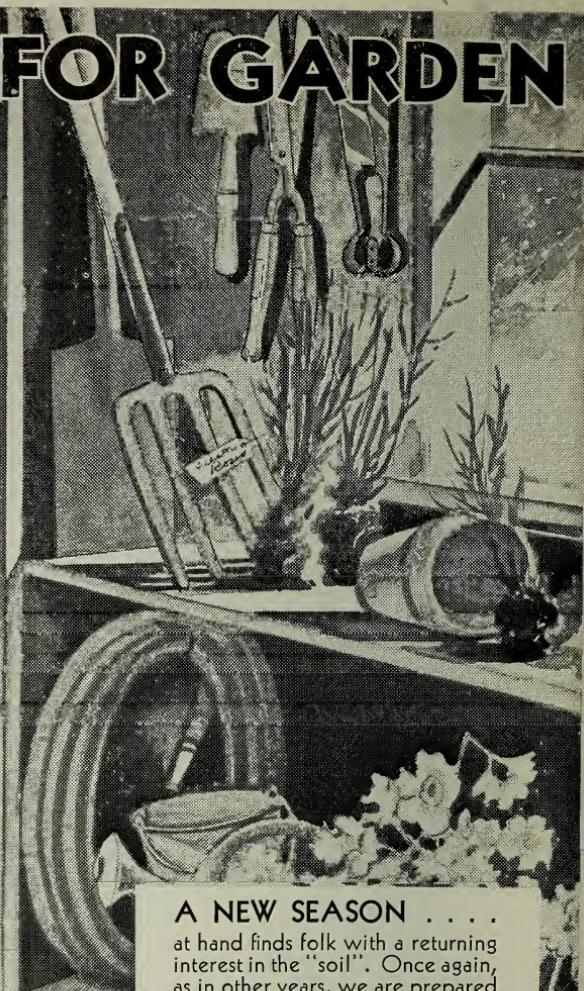
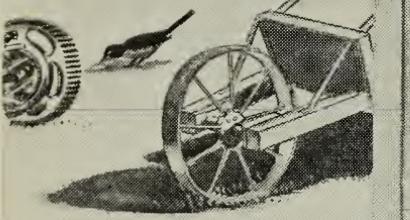
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